

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

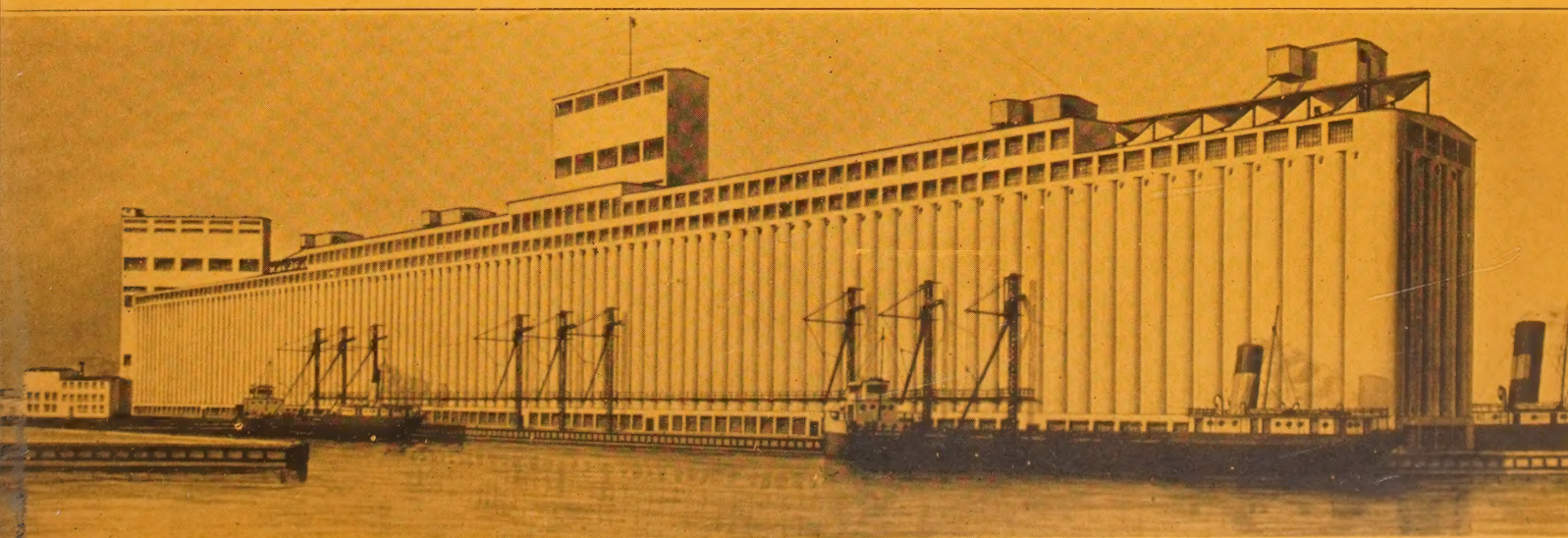
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

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Kentucky School for Feed Men



Canadian Government's 5,000,000 bus. Concrete Elevator at Prescott, Ont.
[For description see page 118]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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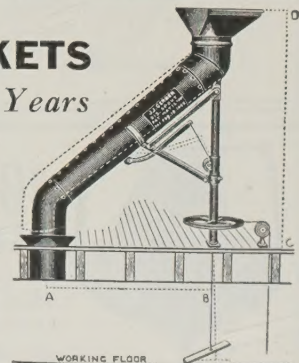
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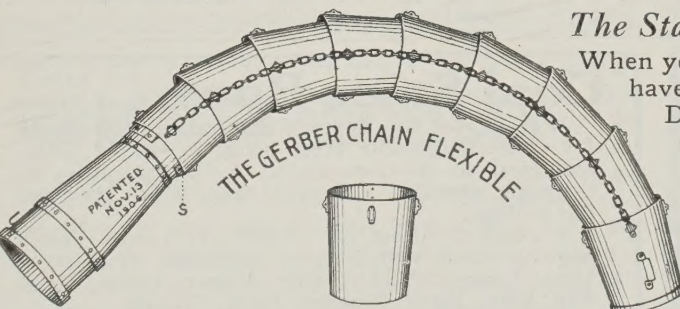
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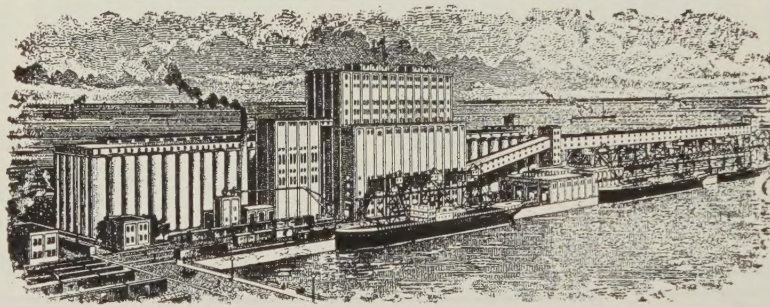
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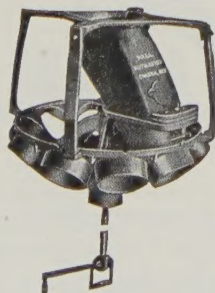
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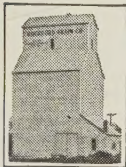
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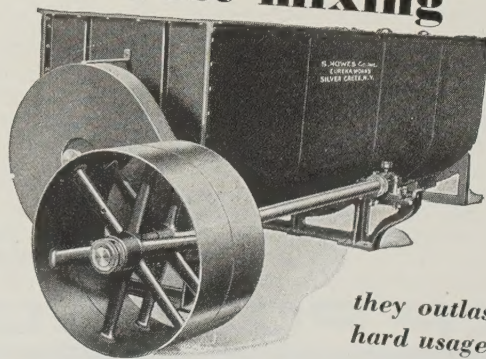
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STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

GRAIN ELEVATORS FOR SALE—If you want to buy or sell, see J. J. McCormick for elevators and real estate at Logansport, Indiana.

WHENEVER THERE is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides space for recording hourly Board of Trade radio or CND quotations for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets, size 9½ x 11½ inches, in a book. Well bound in tough pressboard. Shipping weight one pound. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED—Young lady, book-keeper and typist, thoroughly experienced in grain business. Address 80Q4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as manager thoroughly competent to handle any station; references from banks and reliable grain men. Address 81Q7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

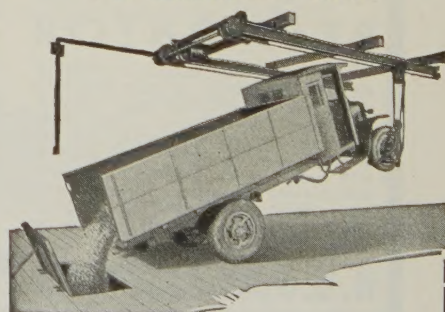
WANTED—To get in communication with farmers, line or individual company desirous of employing thoroughly experienced elevator manager in all branches of the country elevator business. Steadily employed, but want change for good legitimate reasons, made known if you are interested enough to write to me. No bum and not down and out. Married, sober and thoroughly reliable. Can furnish first class references. Address 81N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP

For Electrical Power



A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. All-steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. **SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE** in operation.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 79N12, Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 79N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 79N13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—2 Sizer Pelleting machines, good condition, extra dies, very low price for prompt sale. Kasco Mills, Toledo, Ohio.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 79N15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Rosco Ajax Oat Huller—good condition Fairbanks Scale 22x9, 15 ton, with type registering beam. Box 179, Sidney, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One Type N Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine, 20 h.p., in good running condition, \$125.00. Hanna Lumber & Grain Co. Hanna, Indiana.

PAPEC 13" HAMMER MILL; Papec 15" ensilage cutter; Rumely oil pull tractor, 20-30, used very little. New Concord Supply Co., New Concord, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

WE HAVE for sale slightly used Boss N-6 car loader. Entirely rebuilt at factory and same guarantee as new machine. Write for particulars. Pneumatic Grain Machinery Corp., Dayton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Standard Wagner, 20 h.p., 220-440 volt, 1725 rpm. single phase motor, fan-cooled, totally enclosed; in new condition; bargain for quick sale. Address 81P4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Clipper Cleaner-Truck Scales—Blue Streak-Papec-Jaybee-Hocking Valley and other hammermills—Rosco Oat huller—Vertical & horizontal batch mixers—corn cutters—attrition mills—Boss car loader—No. 3, No. 4 Monitor Receiving Separators—No. 5 Eureka—Complete equipment for mills and elevators. Box 179, Sidney, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Surplus Machinery. Nordyke and Marmon LePage cut roller mill (like new) 18" Sprout-Waldron Attrition Mill (belt driven), corn cracker 3 roll mill, 22" French burr-stone mill, centrifugal and plain reels, aspirators, bucket elevators, screw conveyors, chain conveyors, shafting, pulleys, hangers. We can save you money—tell us your needs. Mill Equipment Company, 315 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—One ton horizontal feed mixer. Give full particulars and price expected. Innes Elevator Mills, Warrensburg, Mo.

WANTED—2 second hand medium size Clipper Cleaners with Traveling Brushes and variable speed; 1-3 h.p. and 1-5 h.p. 220 voltage AC Current Motor; 1 used Hammermill 100 h.p. Frank Bros., Mapleton, Minn.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

MOTORS—GENERATORS**SAVE on MOTORS and GENERATORS**

Write for new Free Catalog of guaranteed rebuilt Motors, Generators, Pumps, Compressors, etc. We Save you Half. Your Idle equipment taken in trade. Specials in totally enclosed motors, as well as other Bargains.

Chicago Electric Co., 1331 W. 22d St., Chicago.

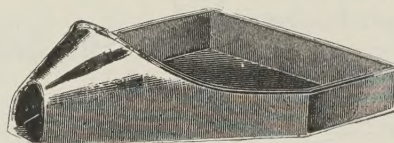
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

SAMPLE PANS

Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—15 ton 18 ft. Fairbanks scale with dial, also one 10 ton 16 ft. Dillon Scale Co., Dallas, Texas.

SCALES—Motor Truck, Warehouse, Dump, Tank and Hopper. Bargains, New and Used. All capacities. Shipped on 30 day free trial. Bonded Scale Corporation, Columbus, Ohio.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Improved Grain Tickets

Owner		
Hauler	Grain	Grade
		Dockage
		%
Gross		
Tare		
Net		
Total Dockage		
Net Pounds		
Bushels		
Price	Amount \$	
Storage Ticket No.		
Check No.		
	Station	
No.	19	
	Weigher	
Name of Firm or Buyer		

(Illustration is one-half size of original ticket.)

Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler.

Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6¾ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon.

Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

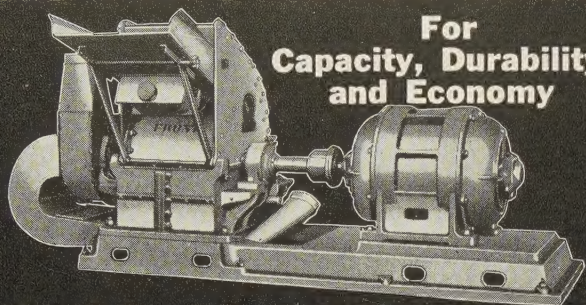
Triplicating is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

"JAY BEE"**The World's Standard Grinder****For
Capacity, Durability
and Economy****OVER 20,000 IN USE**

Many new outstanding improvements give "JAY BEE" all-steel hammer mill even greater investment value than heretofore. Grinds everything grindable at lowest cost—lowest maintenance expense—longer life of mill.

The largest firms in the industry use the "JAY BEE." Mills in operation 10 years and more are still giving satisfactory, profitable service. Mfd. by The Bossert Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y., world's largest hammer mill manufacturers.

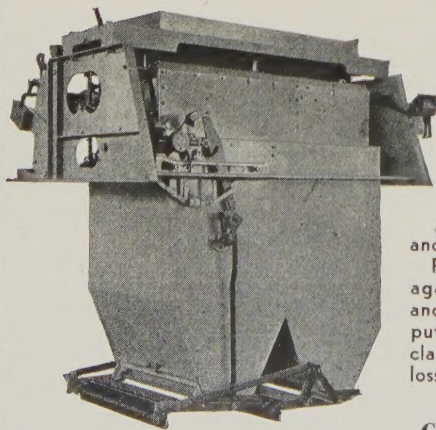
MOLASSES MIXERS, BATCH MIXERS, CORN CRACKERS

Sizes and styles to meet every requirement. Write for detailed description, price, terms, etc.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., Dept. 76, Franklin, Tenn.—Utica, N. Y.
J. B. Sedberry Co., 817 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill. Jay Bee Sales Co., Kansas City, Mo.—395 Broadway, New York—Jackson, Tenn. T. G. Holland, 429 Kathmere Rd., Brookline, Del. Co., Pa.

**ARE YOU PAID
FOR ALL GRAIN SHIPPED?**

Load cars or trucks with the

**RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC
GRAIN SCALE**

which gives machine - perfect accuracy—is not subject to human errors—gives a printed record for each load—costs least to install, operate and maintain.

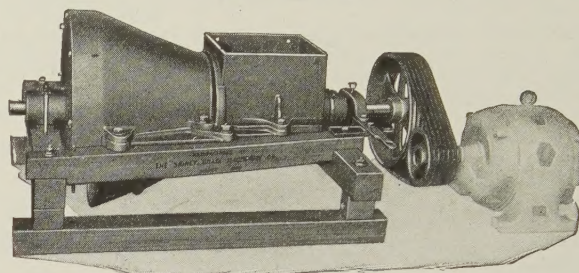
Protects you against "jacking" and provides indisputable proof for claim in event of loss in transit.

Write for
Catalog 1219-C

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

Clifton, New Jersey

Minneapolis • Omaha • Chicago • Wichita • San Francisco

**Sidney
Corn Shellers***Hyatt Equipped*

All shellers are adjustable for different kinds and sizes of corn.

Made in five sizes 80 to 1,500 bushels per hour. Available in several styles.

Be prepared to do a bigger and better shelling business. These shellers cost so little and do so much you can't afford to be without one.

Send for descriptive literature.

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

**Complete Equipment for Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills**

**To Prevent MIDSUMMER
FIRES check this list!**

Records show that the average monthly Mill and Elevator fire loss reaches its peak in July and August. Help better the record by doing these things—

- ✓ 1. Keep dry grass and rubbish cleaned from premises.
- ✓ 2. Replace broken windows and re-nail loose siding.
- ✓ 3. Keep shafting lined up and worn bearings repaired.
- ✓ 4. Oil every bearing regularly and carefully. "Hot Box" is the cause of many fires and a bad hazard at closing time.
- ✓ 5. Inspect every bearing and entire house before closing. Pull the electric entrance switch at night.
- ✓ 6. Watch the careless smoker. He has no right to jeopardize your property and your job.

**FREE
FIRE
PREVENTION
POSTER**

Help to Prevent Fires by tacking up this 11x14 poster where every employe can see it. Free—as many as you need. Write to

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

Dept. of Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies

400 W. MADISON STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 10, 1938

J. H. BAIER of Altus, Okla., writes "The farmers are all up in the air and do not know what to do." Who does?

THOROUGHLY mixing all grain loaded into cars not only relieves shipper of any suspicion or plugging, but it will generally secure a definite grade and a better price at destination.

PAYING the market for badly mixed, light weight, discolored oats is not likely to enable the buyer to realize a profit from his purchase. Some are refusing to buy the low grades at any price.

AS THE extra large trucks rush in from the harvest fields, the operator of the old elevator with small dumps, legs and power wonders how many of the trucks will be attracted to the modern elevator where they can unload without delay. The up-to-date elevator offers a service so superior to that obtainable at the obsolete plant, alert possessors of the improved facilities profit by advertising their advantage to all prospective customers.

ROUGH HANDLING of barley does not earn a premium even when there is a strong demand for feed. Maltsters buy only perfect, plump grain.

BLACK HULL wheat has been so liberally discounted by Texas millers, the state grain dealers association is earnestly at work discouraging the planting of this black listed stuff.

IMPROVED river navigation and better barges are encouraging the loading of grain at many interior points which formerly were unable to meet trucker competition and doubtless, water shipments are in their infancy.

FREQUENT rains during the harvesting season has been very helpful to the growing corn crop, but all small grain in the shock has been badly stained and doubtless the accumulated moisture and resulting deterioration will earn unexpected discounts in shipments on damp or discolored grain.

THE ELEVATOR OPERATOR who is still struggling to handle the farmers' grain with small capacity wagon scales needs to post a large sign warning drivers of heavily laden trucks to drive on scale deck only at their own risk. Personal injuries or damages to truck have resulted in heavy claims and expensive law suits.

THE SECRETARY of agriculture has been credited with trying to induce the commodity exchanges to adopt trading regulations that will protect gullible traders from sharp tipsters. Evidently, the guardians of the grain markets will soon be directing an army of caretakers to drive the thoughtless under cover when it rains.

TREATING and cleaning seed grain has affected such a marked improvement both in yield and quality of the resulting crop that more and more farmers are refusing to plant grain until it has been thoroughly tested, cleaned and treated. When the grain dealers of the land persist in encouraging farmers to greater vigilance in the selection, the cleaning and the treating of their seed grain, the farmers will have a better yield of higher grade grain and the buyers will be able to pay a better price.

SEVERAL YEARS ago a South Dakota elevator manager who stored 10,000 bushels of flax seed heavily laden with green weed seeds, awoke one day to find this large mass heating badly. In fact, it was almost a charred mass before he could move it out of his bins. Some dealers are having similar experiences this year with combined wheat. It seems that the operators of the combine being new to the machine set it low enough to get much green weed seeds which are sure to heat unless quickly removed.

A **MISSOURI** dealer answers our interrogation, "Will any new firms enter the business?" with the laconic reply, "Some may quit." The reason for that is they are attempting to handle grain on an unsafe margin.

USERS of combines in some sections are credited this year with clipping only the heads of long straw wheat, thereby leaving the weeds standing to mature and broadcast the planting of every field so that next year dealers are assured of more weeds in the wheat unless they now induce their farmer patrons to burn the standing straw and weeds.

THE MERGING of competing business houses at many country points has not only improved the service rendered the community, but increased the stability of the consolidated concern, promoted harmony and the cause of safe margins. This has greatly reduced the number of firms handling building materials during the last year and relieved many grain elevator operators of a slow sideline.

CORN BUYERS who have experienced difficulty in separating corn from the husk and tassels of machine picked corn will have deep sympathy with the Indiana dealer whose query in this number reflects his search for some means of salvaging all the corn from the husks, the cobs and the tassels. Any light on the efficient removal of this useless mass will surely be greatly appreciated by all shellers of machine picked corn.

THE FORCEFUL protests of the wheat growers of the northwest against what they deem an unreasonable limitation of their wheat acreage will no doubt, bring about a re-adjustment of the acreage allotments among the states. Durum wheat is used so exclusively in the production of spaghetti, macaroni and semolina that it can hardly be considered a competitor of winter wheat in the bread market.

THE UNREASONABLE charges for installing grain doors levied by some of the rail carriers is to be reviewed by the I.C.C. next month. Evidently, if the railroad managers had their way, they would charge grain shippers for outside doors and wheels. If grain doors were not carefully installed in cars before being loaded with grain, the carriers would be pestered with shortage claims that would, no doubt, cost them much more than the grain doors needed to put the box cars in condition fit to transport grain to destination. The courts have repeatedly decided that it is incumbent upon the rail carrier to deliver all grain received to destination. If grain doors are not used and are not properly installed then shortages in shipments are sure to occur to the worry of the shipper and at the ultimate expense of the carrier.

AN IOWA elevator owner whose house was struck by lightning and burned last month, writes, "We did not have lightning rods." Lightning protection is so inexpensive and so sure that even the fire insurance companies are willing to give a credit on the rate for insurance on elevators properly protected against lightning.

IF YOU are interested in opening a new elevator with a bang, read how the Dannen Grain Company opened its new elevator at Maryville, Missouri. Not only were all the farmers of the territory fully advised of the elevator's grain handling facilities, but of all the services it is prepared to render. Not having any local competition, this new elevator should enjoy a prosperous business right from the start.

THIS YEAR'S crop of oats in many sections is so unsatisfactory in both yield and quality that many grain dealers are disposed to discourage the growing of oats. Soya beans have proved so much more profitable for everyone handling grain, dealers generally lose no opportunity to boost this money making crop. Not only does it make money for the farmer whose soil is rejuvenated through its planting, but the bean's products are used in so many different industries and their cultivation is accompanied with so few hazards, everyone interested has a kindly word for this popular crop.

The Grain Dealers Traveling Competitor

The roving trucker who profits by dealing in all sorts of merchandise but principally by the sharp practices, is stealing the business of many country merchants, causing railroads and trading communities to be abandoned.

The dismal picture painted in "Letters" this number by Mr. Green of Missouri is anything but encouraging. Country grain buyers watch the truckers make away with their farmer trade yet make no attempt to show up the swindlers or to recover their lost business. The unknown traveling trucker of unknown address is quite generally recognized as an ominous menace to small communities, their merchants and their railroads. Yet little has been done to expose their sharp practices or to check their destructive influence.

Some states have effectively protected their citizens against the traveling swindlers by requiring every trucker traveling their highways to carry a high priced license from the state as well as to exhibit their names and permanent address on each truck operated. Any trucker found guilty of swindling practices not only will lose his license, but will be arrested, fined and exposed. Dishonest traders or peddlers from a dis-

tance have no rights on the highways constructed and maintained by the citizens of any state.

The truckers of the west have indulged in so many, many different kinds of swindling practices, even a list of them is tiresome to the average reader and none can be expected to remember all of the sharp practices indulged by these irresponsible rovers. If the farmers and merchants of the small villages and the rail carriers are to be protected from these traveling sharks, then more rigorous regulations must be provided for them.

Real Wheat Improvement Being Promoted in Kansas

The Sunflower State being the principal wheat producer of the nation, naturally, is deeply interested in encouraging the planting and cultivation of pure varieties well adapted to its soil and climate. The improvement already achieved in the eastern part of the state as a direct result of the exhibition test plots is so remarkable, that other sections of the state are seeking similar improvement through the establishment of neighborhood test plots. Speeches and bulletins seemed unable to impress farmers with the possibility of improving their wheat production but by witnessing the splendid results attained by the improvement association as shown by the test plots they are ready to plant only pure varieties of seed adapted to their soil.

The enterprising promoters of these test plots have organized the Southwest Wheat Improvement Association and have already established twenty-five test plots in central and eastern Kansas with the natural result that farmers are discarding a great many varieties of undesirable wheat. Careful inspection of farmers' fields has disclosed forty-two distinct varieties of wheat. With such lackadaisical methods, it is extremely difficult for any shipper to load out a car of pure variety grain. He suffers a discount and if he is going to continue in the business, he must discount the growers of the mixed varieties.

The work of the improvement association has won such a ready response from farmers in the neighborhood of the test plots that everyone participating is now most enthusiastic over the convincing result of the wheat improvement work. The miller will have better wheat to grind and the farmer will get a better price. In fact, the test plot plan of promoting the production of better milling wheat affords the greatest encouragement for everyone concerned in the production of better wheat than any plan presented heretofore. Its promoters are surely to be congratulated and doubtless, the test plot plan will be adopted in many other states.

Constructive Measures Needed

In its press release of July 28 the United States Department of Agriculture points out that the unit purchasing power of farm products at the middle of July was 17 points lower than in the middle of July a year earlier. The prices received by farmers for all products was 30 per cent lower in mid-July than in mid-July, 1937. Had the bureaucrats been successful in reducing the quantity produced and sold by the farmer his plight would have been even worse. His position is not so bad as the 30 per cent lower price level would indicate, since he has much more to sell. As the one-time president of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n has so well demonstrated the farmer over a long period of years has received more money for large crops than for small crops; that is, in the years long before governments interfered with production and prices.

By whatever criterion measured, the price of wheat today is too low. Altho not in a perilous state the wheat grower is seriously harmed by the low prices. The situation is one that calls not for criticism of the demagogery that has brought him to this pass; but for constructive measures to build up his buying power and that of the general public.

To quote Lewis Douglas, one time director of the budget, "We are spending a great people into poverty, a great middle class into destruction, a great democracy into dictatorship." Since the director made this statement a few years ago events have verified his forecast. Total expenditures of the federal government and all political subdivisions last year were nearly \$17,000,000,000, or about \$540 per family, compared with \$34 per family in 1913. The question arises: "Where does the government get the \$506 additional outlay?" The answer is by taxation, mostly indirect and insidious. Does this abstraction of \$506 from the income of each family have any effect on the power of the family to purchase the products of the farm and factory? One does not have to have been a student of economics under John Stuart Mill to understand that such heavy taxation undermines the buying power of the nation. That is why the wheat grower gets too little and the consumer pays too much, the latter holding the whip hand because he has recourse the simple expedient of buying less, thus aggravating an already difficult situation. That the consumer is doing this at present is shown by the falling off in retail department store buying in Detroit of 30 per cent in one week recently compared with the like week a year ago. Business failures in the United States in the week ended Aug. 4 are reported by the leading commercial agency at 238, compared with 166 in the corresponding 1937 week.

The situation is so serious it is time we abandoned the legislative quackery leading us deeper into the mire, and adopted constructive measures, the first one being to encourage private enterprise to become active in employment, manufacture and trade by supplying the profit motive at present scourged by the demagogues.

Profitless progress is impossible. Social theorists the world over are continually striving to crush the basic urge of mankind, the urge of the individual to use head or hand for profit. In their misguided way they think, honestly perhaps, that once the profit motive is destroyed the way to Utopia will be clear. Without a fair chance for profit the human animal ceases to put forth his best efforts.

When a man burns the midnight oil over some new invention or labors tirelessly year after year to build up a business he does it in the hope of security and profit, for the comfort of himself and family. It may be true as alleged by the demagogues that big business is lying back; but the heavy construction industries are not refraining from employing labor to spite the ones who cry "Soak the rich," but because under present punitive taxation real activity spells bankruptcy, especially when confronted by the spectre of competition subsidized by the government, with "yardsticks" that ignore taxation and return on the capital invested.

Increasing Production On Reduced Acreage

Hybrid seed corn growers are convinced that corn allotments will soon be assigned so that all corn growers will run their legs off to obtain high production hybrid seed corn, so they are exerting themselves to prepare enough hybrid seed to supply the demand for 1939. Elevator operators who handle seed corn will profit by placing their orders early for a bountiful supply. The more rigid the restrictions on corn acreage, the stronger will be the demand for high yielding seed corn and high grade fertilizer.

Enterprising growers of seeds throughout the land are establishing seed laboratories of their own to conduct rigorous tests of seeds and thereby insure more profitable results from the acreage planted.

Far-sighted dealers in field seeds are convinced that acreage control by the government will surely result in the more liberal use of soil building crops such as sweet clover, alfalfa and the grasses; hence, are recommending the planting of more acres with soil building crops as well as the more general use of fertilizer.

While the AAA may be able to limit the acreage planted, the kind and quality of the seeds used as well as the intelligent cultivation of the soil and the more generous use of fertilizers will yield a surprising return.

Washington News

Benefit payments and other A.A.A. expenditures in the last 12 months totaled \$328,262,578, the A.A.A. reported July 25.

Time in which to apply for wheat crop insurance has been extended by the A.A.A. to Aug. 31 in the central states and to Nov. 30 in the Pacific Coast states.

Roy M. Green has been named general agent at Wichita, Kan., for the Farm Credit Administration and is expected to resign as manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

The expected referendum on corn marketing quotas involves a fine of 15 cents per bushel on surplus sold by non-cooperators.

A referendum on limiting corn sales will be held by the A.A.A., it is expected, under the mandatory provisions of the Act, since the crop promises to exceed a normal supply. The vote will be taken soon after Aug. 15.

Government loans on grades of wheat lower than No. 3 are not likely to be made, Washington reports, although many requests have been made. The plea is that low grades are safe to store when not containing excessive moisture.

Government loans on cotton by July 15 had aggregated \$238,616,731, according to the C.C.C. on 5,462,292 bales. This included loans of \$6,999,973 on 166,465 bales which have been paid, and the cotton released. The cotton loans average 8.40 cents per pound.

Placing of limits on open interest and daily trading of individuals in grain futures as proposed several months ago by the Commodity Exchange Administration has been indefinitely postponed, the legality having been questioned in briefs filed by the Chicago Board of Trade and Cargill, Inc.

Under Section 32 of the A.A.A. Amendments of 1935, an amount equal to 30 per cent of customs receipts can be expended annually for surplus relief purchases, for diversion to new uses and new markets, and for exports. In August, 1937, Congress earmarked \$65,000,000 of the 1938-39 funds for cotton price adjustment payments leaving \$79,000,000 available for surplus removal operations.

For purchase and diversion of agricultural commodities from July 1, 1937, to Apr. 30, 1938, the A.A.A. paid out \$8,397,017.24. The government bought 33 commodities, the largest item being \$1,800,126 for tobacco, with \$1,527,717 for potatoes and \$1,181,427 for dairy products. These figures do not include expenditures by the F.S.C.C. for agricultural commodities for relief, which were \$45,000,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30. The F.S.C.C. announced Aug. 2 it would buy 30,000,000 lbs. of dry skim milk. At present the government is buying butter to accumulate 50,000,000 pounds.

The Commodity Credit Corporation reported loans of \$21,738,266 on 44,826,737 bus of corn thru Aug. 4. The number of bushels on which loans were made by states, were: Colorado, 2,327; Illinois, 7,530,070; Indiana, 1,035,066; Iowa 26,282,377; Kansas, 25,661; Minnesota, 3,696,719; Missouri, 1,441,391; Nebraska, 3,483,688; Ohio, 99,612; South Dakota, 1,225,623; Wisconsin, 4,203.

Any taxpayer who is dissatisfied with the disallowance, either in whole or in part, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of his claim for refund of processing taxes filed under Title VII may file an appeal with the Board of Review within three months after the date of notice of disallowance. A hearing is then held, at which both the taxpayer and the Commissioner have the right to be represented by counsel and to submit evidence. Appeals to the courts may then be taken. The Board has announced that records of proceedings before the Board will be open for public inspection. The first hearing on merits was held Aug. 9 at Cleveland, O.

Tobacco Growers Fight Penalty Tax

Grain dealers who are faced with the burden of collecting penalty taxes on corn or wheat sold in excess of farmers' quotas may escape this task if the courts sustain the allegation of Georgia and Florida tobacco growers that penalty taxes are unconstitutional.

Four hundred tobacco growers in Georgia and Florida joined in employing three attorneys and petitioning the Florida Circuit Court at Lake City, Fla., and the Lowndes Superior Court at Valdosta, Ga., for an injunction restraining the warehousemen at 17 auction markets opening July 28 from collecting the penalty which is assessed against growers who sell tobacco above the quotas assigned to them under the provision of the tobacco control act.

Judge Thomas at Valdosta granted a temporary restraining order and set Aug. 6 as the date for a hearing on whether the injunction should be made permanent. The penalties will amount to \$4,500,000.

Attorney A. J. Little declares that the A.A.A. under which marketing quotas were fixed is unconstitutional in that "Congress assumes authorities not directly granted by the constitution." It is declared that tobacco growing is not an interstate industry and is therefore not subject to federal regulation.

After learning of the decision lawyers of the Department of Agriculture and Department of Justice at Washington went into conference, to expedite transfer of the litigation to the federal courts and a decision by the Supreme Court at the earliest time.

What Is Your Daily Average?

The best hitters in professional baseball have batting averages of between .300 and .400. This means that, out of every 10 times they have come up to the plate, they have hit safely three or four times. And that's hitting, as any ballplayer knows.

But look at it another way. These dependable swatters *fail* to hit oftener than they hit. Time after time they step up to the plate and hit a grounder to an infielder, or fly out to an outfielder, or strike out.

All of which means: success isn't figured by averages. If you hit a home run with the bases full in the ninth nobody will recall the times you struck out in the early innings. Failures mean nothing at all if success comes eventually.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Will Refusal to Lend on Mixed Wheats Increase Discounts?

Grain & Feed Journals: There is no provision for loaning money on "mixed wheat," soft red winter, or hard red winter, mixed to any percentage. What effect will that have on the value of mixed wheat raised in Texas and Oklahoma?—G. E. Blewett, Sec'y-Treas., Fort Worth, Tex.

Feed Mill Operating Costs?

Grain & Feed Journals: In the Journal on page 65 I note an article entitled "Your Operating Costs." Has the Journal any figures on operating costs applying particularly to feed mills, or will some reader supply them?—Kenworthy Grain & Milling, South Tacoma, Wash.

Can You Clean Machine Picked Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: Our section is again approaching what appears to be a fairly good corn harvest and likely a repetition of the trying problem of shelling new corn from corn pickers.

These machine pickers leave a lot of husks on the ears and in shelling them in the basement, elevating cobs, shucks and shelled corn to the cupola to be separated and cleaned runs into the problem of separating the corn out of all this mass of shucks got to be quite a problem. It appears the corn pickers are getting thicker every year and the problem no doubt will be aggravated more and more as time goes on.

The ordinary cleaner just does not seem to be able to handle this situation and at one of our places we tried a revolving cylinder screen. Even this did not handle the problem in a satisfactory manner because these shucks would just wind in a rope-like mass and required the attention of an operator to pull almost all the time to keep the situation under control. Even then it is an unsatisfactory proposition.

Also the loss from inability to make these separations amounts to something and will have to be considered in handling this type of corn. To refuse to handle it would in a way be standing in the way of progress, which we do not like to do. The correct thing is to get at the problem and solve it somewhere along the line from our angle.

In this connection we are wondering if anything has been done in the last year or two in the way of building equipment to meet this growing problem. We checked this situation over last year, but could not find cleaner that was any different other than the usual type of cleaner that most of us have and similar to those offered in the past.

We wonder if anything has been done towards the solution of this problem. As you know in the regulation type of cleaner, the mass becomes so thick on the screens that too much shelled corn rides down over the screen and goes in with the cobs. Any help you can give on this problem will be appreciated.—Ivan W. Syler, Syler & Syler, Plymouth, Ind.

Grain Door Hearing Sept. 12

The Interstate Commerce Commission will begin a hearing Sept. 12 in the Sherman Hotel at Chicago on the complaint (docket 28045) by the Chicago Board of Trade against the unreasonable charges by the railroad companies for installing grain doors in cars.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 16. Mineral Feed Manufacturers Assn., Chicago.

Sept. 19, 20. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Wagner Hotel, and Sidney Golf & Country Club, Sidney, O.

Sept. 26, 27. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 17, 18. Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa at Des Moines.

Feb. 7, 8, 9. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Devils Lake, N. D.

Apr. 2, 3, 4, 5. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Milwaukee, Wis.

Your Trucker Merchant Competitors at National Convention

St. Louis, Mo.—One of the most interesting discussions at the annual convention, in Toronto, Canada, of the Grain & Feed Dirs. National Ass'n, will be that dealing with the problem of trucking competition, according to Secretary E. G. Kiburtz.

At the Toronto convention, which is to be held Sept. 26-27, an attempt will be made to formulate a national program to meet the problem of trucking competition. The national program is expected to evolve out of a discussion by elevator operators, representatives of many state and group associations, representatives of truckers, and others.

The 24 state and regional associations affiliated with the National Association have been asked to name official delegates to this meeting on trucking so that any resolutions adopted as a result of this conference may represent the viewpoint of the national grain and feed trade.

A national representative of truckers will attend the meeting and will discuss the problem from the viewpoint of the trucker. Other speakers will represent dealers, elevator and feed associations, and enforcement agencies.

Canada to Subsidize Wheat Growers

Prepared for a deficit of \$20,000,000 as the result of government buying of wheat from farmers at 80 cents per bushel and selling for less in the market the Dominion Government purposes to minimize any evil effect of government interference with trade by selling day by day instead of hoarding.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced Aug. 4 that the government had approved the Canadian grain board's recommendation to fix "the price of 80 cents per bushel for wheat graded No. 1, northern at Fort William, as a basic price for wheat for the 1938-39 crop year, effective from August 1, 1938, delivered to the board." The announcement added that the price of the other grades of wheat would be fixed later by the board on the basis of the price for No. 1 northern wheat.

The price set for the 1936-37 and 1937-38 crop years was 87½ cents a bushel, but because the market price remained above 90 cents the board purchased no wheat except for seedling.

Instead of governing its entrance into the market by a 90c price level the government will buy at any time farmers choose to sell at 80 cents. The effect will be to maintain an internal high price and a lower export price.

Will Discuss Crop Loans and Insurance at National Ass'n Meeting

St. Louis, Mo.—An up-to-date summary of the situation as to wheat crop insurance and wheat crop loans, will be given to members of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at their convention in Toronto on Sept. 26-27.

In a recent survey of its members, the National Association developed the fact that first interest of members lies in the competition by trucker-peddlers; that second interest is in government loans and crop insurance. The National Association, as a result, has made these two subjects of leading importance on the program at Toronto.

George E. Booth of Chicago, past-president of the National Association and now chairman of its Legislative Committee, will preside at this important session on crop loans and insurance. Brief outlines of the work of the federal agencies will be given by officials. It is expected that either J. W. Tapp or Jas. E. Cole of Commodity Credit Corporation will be there to discuss crop loans and to answer questions. Cecil Johnson will represent Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and it is possible that Leroy K. Smith, who succeeds Roy Green as manager of FCIC, also will attend.

The Washington representative of the National Grain Trade Council, R. B. Bowden, will take part in the discussion on crop loans and insurance.

Members of the National Association, and associations affiliated, have been invited to submit, thru their members who will be in Toronto, any questions that they wish to have answered at this conference on crop loans and insurance.

Maryville, Mo., Celebrates Opening of New Elevator

Maryville, Mo., turned out en masse to welcome 2,500 farmers, their wives and their children July 27, to celebrate "Dannen Day," and officially opening the new modern Dannen Elevator owned and operated by Dannen Grain & Milling Co. of St. Joseph. Glad to join in the event were the local tradesmen who used pages advertising special sales in the *Maryville Daily Forum* to welcome the town's first grain elevator in many years. Across the tracks from the new 26,000 bu. cribbed Dannen Elevator and its 50x100 ft. concrete block warehouse, the Central Milk Products Co., gave away 150 gallons of ice cream, and at the new elevator Dannen representatives gave away 2,250 bottles of pop.

The Chamber of Commerce, cooperating in the event, presented Mr. Dannen as its luncheon guest, and supplied a magician and a drum and bugle corps for entertainment at the elevator that opened officially at 2 p. m., with a big crowd of farmers already waiting. Equipped with two legs, one carrying 11x7 inch, the other 14x7 inch buckets, each driven by an electric motor thru an Ehsram head drive; with a Western corn sheller and a Western Gyrating cleaner capable of handling 1,000 bus. of ear corn per hour; with a Kewanee overhead truck-lift in the driveway, and a 20-ton, type-registering Soweigh scale with 34x9 ft. red concrete deck at the office, the elevator is well suited to serve efficiently the grain receiving and shipping needs of the community.

Would Protect Gullible from Tipsters

Methods of preventing so-called commodity counselors from defrauding the public thru promises of extraordinary profits from dealing on the commodity exchanges were considered Aug. 1 at a meeting in Washington called by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace.

The conference was attended by the presidents and other prominent officials of the Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Cotton Exchange, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the New York Mercantile Exchange, the New York Wool Tops Exchange, and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

During the past year the Commodity Exchange Administration has been making an investigation of trading on commodity exchanges by persons who use other people's money. "Of the 4,488 accounts controlled by persons other than the owner, approximately 600 are managed by so-called commodity counselors or tipsters," the Sec'y stated. The owners of controlled accounts live in every state of the United States, three United States territories, and 16 foreign countries. While the volume of trading of commodity counselors as a group only amounts to a small percentage of the total transactions on commodity exchanges the operations of some of these traders reach large proportions. During six months in 1937 the commodity counselor with the largest dealings had total wheat transactions amounting to 39,770,000 bus., corn transactions amounting to 11,430,000 bus., and cotton totaling 239,100 bales.

All of the sixteen counselors who controlled ten or more accounts each during the first eight months of 1937, lost money for a considerable percentage of their clients.

A personal history investigation of all professional commodity counselors who controlled ten accounts or more each indicates that very few have been able to trade successfully for themselves. It was found that 11 of these 16 individuals had incomes of less than \$3,000 and only one made more than \$7,000 in 1937. One counselor was on government relief during part of the year. Several were in financial difficulties and unable to meet their obligations. Two counselors had been discharged with prejudice from former positions. A majority of these persons set themselves up as commodity counselors after they had failed in some other line of work, it was revealed. Their business histories indicate that on the whole, they have been as unsuccessful as the average small speculator in forecasting price movements.

Kenneth S. Templeton, pres., and Winthrop Smith, chairman of the business conduct com'tee of the Chicago Board of Trade, proposed that a rule be adopted by each exchange requiring that all persons whose accounts are operated on a discretionary basis be furnished by the commission house with a monthly statement showing the liquidating profit or loss in the account, that is, the net profit or loss which would result if all open trades were closed at the market. Such a procedure would prevent commodity counselors from following a practice which some of them have adopted of notifying their customers of the closing of profitable transactions, the unprofitable transactions being kept open as long as possible.

Another recommendation, which was made by Robert J. Murray, pres. of the New York Wool Top Exchange and member of the New York Cotton Exchange, and concurred in by Frank J. Knell, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, was that all accounts should be "made up," that is, that no account be left with opposite positions in the same future. This proposal would put a stop to the practice which a few of the less scrupulous operators follow of keeping unprofitable trades open so

as to prevent the customer from learning that the transactions have resulted in losses.

A third suggested remedy, proposed by M. E. Fox, pres. of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, was that all commission houses require instructions as to application of trades in controlled accounts at the time the order is given. This requirement would be aimed to prevent a commodity counselor who has a number of customers, some of whom may be relatives or friends, from giving an order in the morning and postponing designating the customer for whom it is made until afternoon. If the trade proves to be profitable it may be assigned to a relative or favored customer; if not, to some other.

Action upon these proposed remedies will have to be taken by the governing body of each exchange. A comprehensive report on the character and effects of trading through controlled accounts will be published by the Commodity Exchange Administration in the near future.

Storage Charges Collected by Country Elevators

Avery, O.—We charge 1c per bu. per month or 1/30thc per day. Avery Elevator & Grain Co.

Clifford, Ind.—We charge 1/30thc per day. John M. Holder.

Altus, Okla.—We charge 1c per month. Bailey Grain Co.

Gerlane, Kan.—We charge 1/30thc per day. Farmers Elevator Co.

Anthony, Kan.—We charge 1c bu. per month. C. E. Kennedy.

Clark, New Madison, P. O., O.—We charge 1st month 1c, and 1c per month, 1/2 nothing or fraction over 1/2. W. H. Brown.

Ladonia, Mo.—We do not store. Farmers Elevator Co.

Miami, Okla.—We charge 1c per bu. per month. Stauffer Grain Co.

Deerfield, Kan.—We do not store. Deerfield Elevator Co.

Beverly, Kan.—We charge 1c bu. per month. M. Chamberlain.

Offerle, Kan.—We charge 1/30thc a day. Offerle Co-op. Grain & Stock Co.

Athens, O.—We do not store. F. J. Beasley Co.

Greenville, Ill.—We do not store. Greenville Elevator Co.

Belleville, Ill.—We do not store. Belleville Co-op. Grain Co.

Blanchester, O.—We charge 1/30thc per bu. a day. Dewey Brothers Co.

Vinita, Okla.—We charge 1c per bu. per month. Vinita Hay & Grain Co.

Satanta, Kan.—We charge 1c per bu. per month. Farmers Elevator & Mdse. Co.

Waukomis, Okla.—We charge 1/30thc per day. Waukomis Co-op. Supply Co.

Stinnett, Tex.—We do not store grain. J. L. Lackey.

Childress, Tex.—We encourage farmers to sell. Scott & Walling.

Crookston, Neb.—We quit the foolish business of storing. F. W. Green, Crookston Elevator Co.

Hart, Texas.—We charge 1 1/4c per month. Farmers Grain Co.

Elk City, Okla.—We charge 1c per bu. per month. Roger Mills Co. Co-op Ass'n.

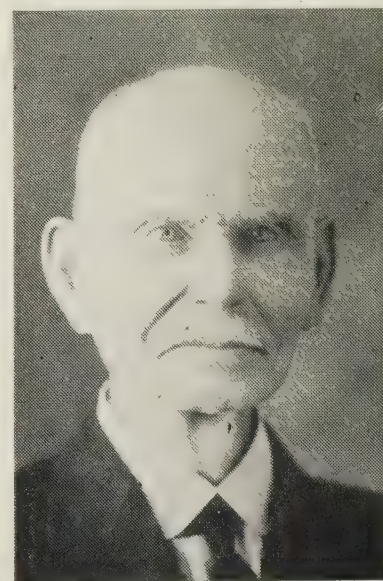
Gould Okla.—We charge 1/30thc per day; 1c per bu. a month. S. W. Carmack Elevator Co.

In violation of the Robinson-Patman Act brokerage fees were paid and accepted in transactions by the Mississippi Sales Co. doing a brokerage business in foodstuffs at Meridian, Miss., the Federal Trade Commission alleges. No service was performed, the buyers owning the brokerage company.

Centenarian Grain Dealer

One-hundred years of age July 29 Frank Miller celebrated the anniversary of his birth surrounded by 31 of his immediate relatives, at Gull Lake cottage, near Vassar, Mich., where he engaged in the grain business in 1873.

Frank Miller was born on a farm near Toledo, O., and with three of his brothers left home at an early age, finally reaching California during the gold craze, before any of



Frank Miller, Kalamazoo, Mich.

the boys had reached the age of 20 years. Each got a fair start in life by mining operations, and returned to Michigan during the sixties.

When Frank and Richard, brothers, started their grain business farmers were astonished to find they were paid cash for grain, the custom in those early days being to barter grain for merchandise. The building they used at that time is still in good state of preservation and in use at this time. The grain was elevated in two large bins. The early power used was an old blind horse that would circle a sweep without a driver after being started, and would seldom stop until commanded to do so. The grain was later hauled some distance to an elevated platform, in a box holding about 100 bushels and loaded into car by side spout in wagon box.

Mr. Miller was a great lover of horses, and had a span of heavy dapple grays that were exhibited at state and other fairs and always carried away a premium.

With his brother he built a three-story opera house at Vassar in 1878, which was considered one of the best for small towns in the state. He also operated a wooden bed factory, manufacturing a bed that sold from \$1.15 to \$3.00 each. He did this to get rid of a large quantity of hardwood lumber that had accumulated during his lumbering operations for which there was little call.

He never used tobacco or liquor, and took the bitter and sweet of life as it was meted out to him, and never allowed trouble to worry him.

In good health despite his age Mr. Miller resides with his daughter, Mrs. Glenn L. Shipman, in Kalamazoo. He has a son Earl, living in Detroit. His father, John Miller, lived to be 97 years old.

The Commodity Exchange Administration has opened a field office at Boston, Mass., for enforcement of the amendment to the act placing wool tops in the list of commodities of which futures sales are to be supervised.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Hydrocyanic Acid Gas for Weevil

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated: We agree that weevil infested grain handling plants cannot be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas unless the one applying it thoroughly understands the properties and hazards of this powerful fumigant. We have issued many precautions where this gas has been supplied and we have never recommended cyanide fumigation unless proper care is taken to reduce hazards to a minimum.

We are convinced that hydrocyanic acid gas offers the most effective control of grain infesting insects. Wherever properly applied, losses due to weevil and other destructive insects have been greatly reduced and have made the marketing of clean grain possible.

We intend to make a study of existing fumigating methods in hope of learning if cyanide fumigation can be safely used for the extermination of all grain infesting insects.—R. O. Humphrey, cyanide fumigation manager, Wilmington, Delaware.

Truckers Killing Country Markets

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: It would be unfair to the established dealers in grain, coal, lumber, hay, seed, commercial feed, etc., and their trade associations, who have led a coordinated effort to correct discriminations which have so largely been the direct result of causing rail line abandonment.

During the last session of the Missouri legislature, the Missouri Grain, Feed and Millers Assn, of which I was president, joined the other trade associations of this state in sponsoring legislation which would bring under state jurisdiction the operations of itinerant trucker-dealers.

It is this type of roving merchant who is permitted virtually free use of our highways as their place for doing business, evading taxes and carrying on abuses to compete unfairly with other forms of transportation and merchants in general, disrupting prices and established business practices.

The legitimate merchants of this state and common and contract for hire trucks demand that these unregulated itinerant truckers be subjected to the same burdens of taxation and licensing which the dealers of the country town must comply with.

In seeking enactment of a state regulatory measure to curb these irresponsible itinerant merchant-truckers whose operations have reached such extensive proportions and invaded so many fields of business, we are primarily concerned with saving our business and the small town.

The measure which we introduced in the Missouri legislature did not affect common or contract carriers, trucks operating for hire, farmers or others hauling and selling their own products or buying and hauling commodities for their own consumption, or merchants selling and hauling commodities to or from an established place of business.

In the various discussions centered around the proposed abandonment of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City railroad, the loss of \$60,000 annually in taxes to the counties which this road has served is merely one of the disastrous consequences which is causing so much concern.

We are not concerned about railroad companies as such. What we are concerned about is preserving the railway transportation which every merchant and town is dependent upon. In this connection we cannot ignore certain facts. Railroad transportation built, or helped to build, virtually every country town. Railroad shipping facilities are the principal reason for most country towns. Stores, banks and other businesses were established wherever there were enough farmers bringing their livestock, grain, dairy products, etc., to the railroad for shipment to support these businesses. The farmers received their payments from local buyers, through local banks, and the normal tendency was to spend it with the home merchants.

The moment the country town begins to lose out as the shipping point for the neighboring farmers, the town begins to slip unless there are other enterprises upon which it can lean, even then the injury is there. Sometimes the decline is not stopped short of complete disaster. Frantic protests and resolutions after the damage is complete, are of doubtful value.

The severe loss of tonnage, so unfairly taken by itinerant truckers operating with little overhead and generally disproportionate taxes and other costs, is the principal cause for the many business establishments whose stores lie idle along the lines of this road. The abandonment of the O.K. railroad was inevitable. We merchants, losing so much business to these gypsy truckers, not only seriously disrupted our business volume but all could see the handwriting on the wall for this railroad. The established merchants and trade associations of this state were most sincere and fair in attempting to compel these unregulated truckers to meet their responsibility to our various communities and society in general.

I wish to accentuate that when the coun-

try town is wiped out there is no longer any local competition for the farmer's product; he must transport them to markets farther away at his own expense, and then accept whatever price is offered for them. His taxes go higher, he has to haul his lumber, coal, feed, and other supplies from more distant points. The burden added to the rural roads increases his tax levy for local roads and bridges, but with rail abandonment the loss of such taxes involves an additional burden. The value of his farm declines. Business and residential property will not be stabilized as now and values will be questionable.

When this worst happens—as it already has for many towns—it is too late to do anything about it. The towns folk are ruined; the farmers find themselves much worse off.

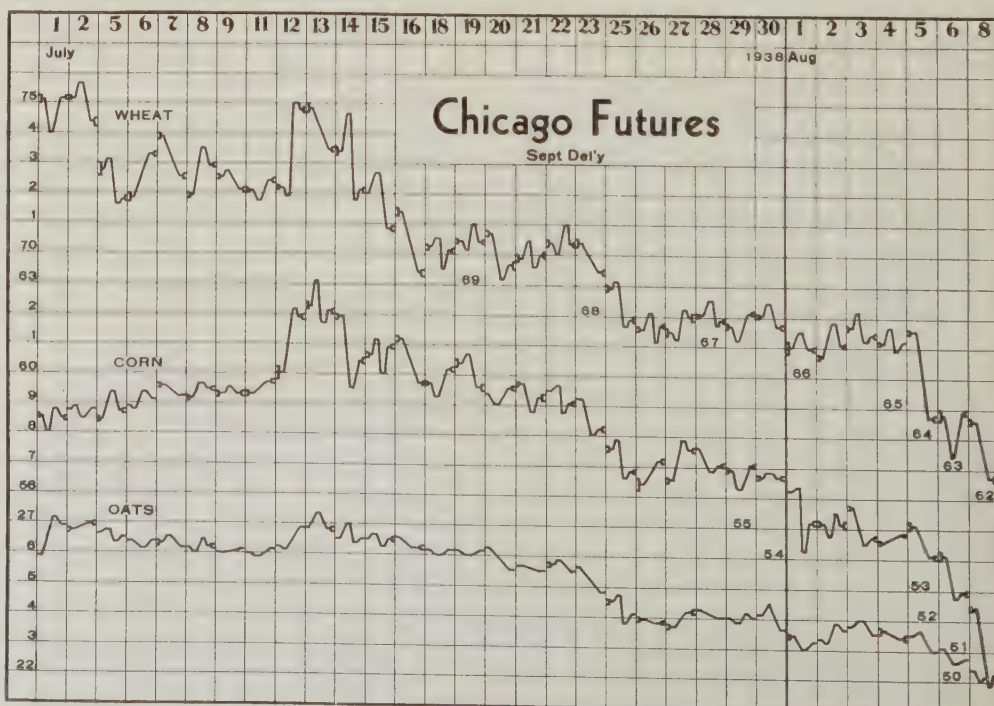
The disruption of established channels of marketing, closing depots, curtailing railroad service and abandonment brought about by itinerant truckers—here today, gone tomorrow, and heard from no more—is the lesson brought home to us now. Every merchant, railroad employee, and others affected, should know these facts.

Shall we continue to permit these fly-by-night merchants to sap the very life blood and vitality out of other towns in our section?—H. H. Green, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Will Government Pull Rabbit Out of the Hat?

Grain & Feed Journals: About a year ago Washington generated the idea of a special session of Congress (not the farmers, as indicated by the National Grange's opposition to the farm programs) to force thru legislation, that would regiment the farmers for future use.

The ghost nightmare of overproduction was the AAA banner used and to make this drive complete we have had domestic and foreign reports and data galore at regular intervals of one kind or another that tended to diminish values to these same farmers who were forced to bow to the effects of the exaggerated reports. He demands to know "Where under heavens is the crop you say I raised—wheat 50¢/60¢ under last year and on a 59¢ dollar?" He is expected to line up and say



nothing and await what is in store for the obedient ones.

Pulling the rabbit out of the hat with a correct report on Aug. 10th, as of Aug. 1st could cure up the ills of many farmers and accomplish wonders in the campaign this fall, however, we do not expect it.—Smith-McLinden Grain Co., Wichita, Kan.

Do You Buy Mortgaged Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: Again and again we repeat the warning that every grain dealer and miller should provide some means to keep posted at all times on chattel mortgages or liens on grain. Too much emphasis can not be placed on *your* responsibility in this respect. The present grain crop frequently has been secured by a chattel mortgage for some piece of farm equipment, or other indebtedness, and it is up to you to KNOW when grain is delivered to you, that it has no lien or mortgage upon it. Just remember that ignorance of a lien on grain which has been recorded, does not relieve your responsibility for paying for the grain again, if lien has not been cancelled. The same warning also applies to stolen grain. One such case has just come to our attention, and it was a costly experience for the buyer.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y, Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

No Market for Rotten Grain

Grain & Feed Journals: Since the 6-foot, high-speed combine has come into general use the experienced thresherman has vanished. One finds usually uninformed people operating the combines. They cut the grain too low sometimes because they want to finish as quickly as possible or because, due to fly, the stalk nearer the head breaks over so that the reaper cannot gather it.

Thus they get a great many weeds and some sedges which heat the oats and also darken them. Moreover, the grain does not mature evenly and uniformly on the hills and low ground. We have had a season of moist mornings and it has not been safe to combine before 10 a. m., but many machines are going by six o'clock.

Combines are relatively new in this territory. They were developed for the arid plains regions. Eventually their proper use and improper misuse will be understood.

New York state can raise the finest apples in the world, but they lost their market because they did not try to get to market with the good

ones. As far as I can see there is no better market for rotten grain than there is for rotten apples. The place to condition grain is in the fields.—Mgr. Northwest Indiana.

When the CCC Dumps Its Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: This Wheat Loan Program is part of the "Ever Normal Granary" Plan. So suppose the CCC should loan money on 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is most likely, and this loan matures say May 31st. At maturity cash wheat is selling below loan value, hence the farmers tell Brother Wallace to take the wheat. What will he do then? Put it on the market all at once, thus breaking hell out of premiums right in the face of the new crop movement. Where will that help the farmer or improve Agriculture?

There has been no declaration of what they intend to do with this wheat after they once get it. There is some talk now of exporting it at world's market value and absorbing the loss which is the old subsidy plan under a new name—G. E. Blewett, Sec'y-Treas., Texas Grain & Feed Ass'n, Ft. Worth.

A Misinformed Maligner Exposed

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated: An anonymous maligner, thru a canard published in the *Hiawatha World*, attempted to abase the grain trade of that territory by stating that the farmer was being skinned by the dealer when he was paid less than 7c below the Kansas City option for wheat; that the buying of mixed wheat meant long margins for the dealer; and suggested that legislation be enacted prohibiting the fixing of prices by grain associations.

Upon receipt of the article I immediately gathered data on the quality of wheat being shipped from Brown County and what that class of wheat was bringing at the terminal markets. Our survey showed that 45% of the cars shipped from Brown County graded No. 3 hard, 20% No. 3 red, 15% No. 4 hard, 15% No. 3 mixed, and 5% No. 4 mixed, with protein ranging from 10.50 to 12.25, averaging about 11%. We found average sales on that type of wheat selling at 3 under the Kansas City July option with freight paid to Kansas City. After deducting freight, commission, inspection and weighing we found that Brown County wheat was netting shippers of that territory only 11¼ under the Kansas City July option at point of shipment.

The author of the above mentioned article claimed that the grain trade was fattening its

pockets off the producer when he paid him less than 7c under the Kansas City July. These facts were immediately sent to the editor, Hon. Ewing Herbert, who published them in his paper.—J. F. Moyar, Secy, Kansas Grain & Feed Ass'n, Dodge City, Kans.

The National Coal Commission is about to decide what is the weighted average cost of production of bituminous coal in various price areas.

Organized in 1928 the ambitious Cornstalk Products Co., of Danville, Ill., expended \$1,000,000 on a plant to make artificial silk and paper, only to be thrown into receivership in 1934, and now known as Amhempeco Corporation is having its assets consisting of real estate, buildings, power plant and laboratory sold at auction.

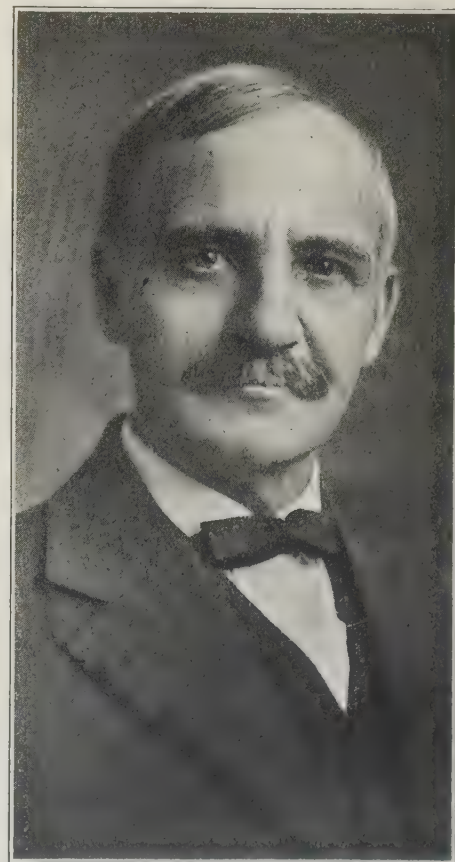
Death of E. T. Custenborder

Evan T. Custenborder, at one time president of the Ohio, Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, died July 27 of a heart ailment from which he had suffered since a severe illness of influenza in 1934.

He was born at Quincy, O., June 18, 1859, educated in the public schools, and for several years worked in the country elevator of his older brother. Later he entered the employ of John E. Wells, and became one of the original partners in the well known J. E. Wells Co., organized in 1898. He disposed of his interests at Quincy in 1912 and two years later removed to Sidney, O., where in 1913 he established E. T. Custenborder & Co., now buying carlots of grain.

He had served two terms as sec'y of the Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n, and at the time of his death was president of the Miami Grain & Feed Co., Sidney, and the Rosewood Grain Co., Rosewood, O. He was an active member of the Sidney Merchants Ass'n.

He is survived by his sons, Harry, now manager of the Miami Grain & Feed Co., J. C. Custenborder, in the track buying business, and a daughter residing at Westminster, Md.



E. T. Custenborder, Sidney, O., Deceased

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for September delivery at the following markets for past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		July		July		July		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.		Aug.	
	High	Low	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Wheat																				
Chicago	92½	62½	67½	67½	68½	67½	66½	67	67½	67½	64½	64½	62½	62½	63½					
Winnipeg†	87	70½	74½	74½	75½	75½	75½	74½	75½	75½	72½	72½	70½	71½						
Liverpool*	88½	75½	80½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79	80	79	78½	77½	77	75½						
Kansas City	88½	58	83½	63	63½	63½	62½	62½	63½	62½	60½	61	58½	59½						
Minneapolis	100½	66½	73½	73½	73	73½	72	71½	72½	72½	69	68½	66½	67½						
Duluth, durum	78½	59½	63½	62½	63½	63½	61½	61½	61½	62½	60½	60½	59½	59½						
Milwaukee	92½	68	67½	68½	67½	67½	66½	67½	67½	67½	64½	64½	62½	62½						
Corn																				
Chicago	64	49½	57½	57	57	56½	55½	55	54½	54½	54	52½	50	51						
Kansas City	60½	46½	53½	53	53	52½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	50½	46½	48½						
Milwaukee	63½	49½	57½	57	57	56½	55½	55½	54½	54½	54½	53	50½	51						
Oats																				
Chicago	30½	22	24½	24	24½	23½	23½	25½	23½	23½	23	22½	22½	22½						
Winnipeg†	36½	29½	30½	30½	31	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30	29½	29½							
Minneapolis	26½	19½	22	21½	21½	21½	21	21½	21	20½	20½	20	20½							
Milwaukee	30½	22½	24½	24½	24	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23	22½	22½	22½						
Rye																				
Chicago	69½	40½	48½	47½	46½	46½	45	45½	45	45	43½	43½	40½	41½						
Minneapolis	55½	36½	43½	42½	41½	41½	40	40½	40½	40½	39	38½	37	37½						
Winnipeg†	55½	41	48½	48½	48	48	48	48	46½	45½	44½	44	41½	41						
Duluth	53	40	46½	45½	44½	44½	43½	43½	43½	43	42½	41½	40	41½						
Barley																				
Minneapolis	46½	34½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	36½	35½	35	35						
Winnipeg†	49½	40½	43½	43½	44½	44½	44½	44½	43½	43½	43½	42½	42½	41						
Soybeans																				
Chicago†	85½	79	83½	83½	83½	83½	82½	82½	83	83½	83	82½	80½	79½						

*At daily current rate of exchange. †December delivery.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Hartley, Tex.—No wheat here this year.—Hartley Merc. & Grain Co.

Elk City, Okla.—Winter wheat about all threshed and most of it sold. Very dry here. Plowing for wheat delayed. No grain for shipment except wheat.—Roger Mills Co. Co-operative Ass'n.

New Philadelphia, Ill.—Oats crop yield very common and quality also common. Wheat a good full average yield and averaged better than No. 2. All threshing thru here on Aug. 3, a record for completing combining and thrashing.—A. F. Gilchrist.

Rockport, Ind.—The timothy hay crop in Spencer County is up to the average this year. Growing corn, especially the crop in the lowland along the Ohio river, is looking good. Soy beans are in good shape. Many of the farmers of Spencer County continue to hold this year's wheat crop.—W. B. C.

Davenport, Wash., Aug. 1.—There's nothing that has ever eclipsed this year's wheat crop prospects in the Big Bend country. From one end to the other, there is a yield that has brought joy to the producers even though price prospects are not the best. The average yield will be close to 25 bushels.—F. K. H.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 4.—Montana farmers are now harvesting the greatest grain crop of recent years. Early harvested winter wheat is of good quality and yielding well. In eastern Montana counties varying amounts of damage to grain, alfalfa and corn resulted from migrations of grasshoppers into the state since July 1.—F. K. H.

Winnipeg, Man., July 27.—It is felt by most observers that a crop of 300 to 325 million bushels in Canada this year is a good possibility and that it is now nearly certain that production will exceed that of any year since 1932, although these prospects are still dependent on the vagaries of the weather during the next two weeks.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 6.—Hardly a farmer is complaining that he won't have a fair crop of corn now. However, we can get too much rain to set on good ears. We are certainly due for some dry weather before long. We had a severe wind storm last night that did some property damage. We have had no reports on how much corn it blew down. About 70 per cent of our corn is Hybrid, and that doesn't blow over so easily.—P. E. Goodrich, pres. Goodrich Bros.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—Winter wheat threshing returns in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma proved very unsatisfactory, and accounted mainly for the reduction of approximately 47,000,000 bus. from our July 1 estimate. Yields in other states were slightly under expectations. Spring wheat made fair progress, although considerable damage has resulted from grasshoppers and drouth in the western half of the Dakotas. Yields vary greatly, but average slightly above normal and weather has been generally favorable for harvest.—C. M. Galvin, statistician, Jas. E. Bennett & Co.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—The critical period for corn is not yet past and frequent rains are needed in these areas. Some account has been taken of the probable results of certain unfavorable factors earlier which likely will become more apparent as ear forming progresses but which does not show in the vegetative stage of development. Our estimate a month ago was 2,516,000,000 bus.; last year's production was 2,644,995,000 and the 1928-32 average is 2,554,772,000 bus. Last year the Durum crop was 27,791,000 bus. and other spring wheat was 161,100,000. Punishment from lack of moisture in June in the two Dakotas continued too long to allow recovery from rains of the first week of July. Rains since have been scattered. There is moderate rust loss in the two Dakotas, heavy drouth loss and moderately heavy "hopper" loss. The eastern half of Montana's spring wheat area suffered "hopper" and moderate rust damage.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Ritzville, Wash., Aug. 1.—The harvesting of one of the largest winter wheat crops grown in Adams County makes railroad wheat traffic extremely heavy. Within the past ten days 175 carloads have been shipped. Warehousemen estimate that about one-third of the winter wheat brought in has been sold in spite of the low prices. Warehouses and tanks are filling rapidly and the grain men are getting somewhat worried about storage.—F. K. H.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 3.—Harvesting operations, while interrupted in areas, were nearing completion, although some oats were too wet to thresh and some beginning to sprout in wetter areas. Corn made generally good progress during the week despite the excess moisture in the north. The crop was tasseling over most of the State and beginning to ear into northern counties. Soy beans made average to excellent progress generally with condition varying from average to very good.—C. L. Ray, Temporarily in Charge.

Dodge City, Kan., Aug. 1.—A large acreage of grain sorghums was planted in Western Kansas, primarily for cover crops to retard soil blowing. The farm program provided benefit payments for the planting of such crops, but apparently no payment was to be made for the tending and cultivation of same. As a result, in this part of the state there is a large acreage of kafir, milo, and other feed grains that is now being smothered and choked by a luxuriant growth of weeds. On such fields it is likely that little grain will be produced.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 6.—Reports from the flax growing area of the Northwest state that in the southern districts harvesting has begun, and judging from the first few samples of seed received, weather conditions this year are producing a type superior to any flax seen in these markets in a number of years. It is true that the acreage is small. The Government report issued July 10 gave the total acreage for the country as 995,000 although the seeded acreage this year was 1,150,000. However, the production should prove larger than that of 1937. How much damage will be done by grasshoppers, it is difficult to state at the present writing. It is true that in the districts most heavily infested the flax acreage is not extensive.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Aug. 3.—Weather conditions during the past two weeks have been favorable not only for harvest but for filling and ripening the grain still to be cut. Harvest is almost finished in the southern part of the territory, is well advanced in the north, and should be completed within the next two weeks. Early threshing returns have confirmed the anticipated wide range in the yields and quality of small grains. Some favored districts have raised bumper crops of high quality, many have secured a fair average yield of good quality, while the less fortunate sections have been heavily damaged by rust and insect pests. Black stem rust has not caused the widespread damage of some previous years. However, orange leaf rust, which has been prevalent to an unusual degree in the varieties immune to black stem rust, has reduced yields in many districts. Durum wheat has again demonstrated its rust resistant power. Also, up to the present time, the heaviest durum producing territory has escaped severe damage from grasshoppers. Laboratory tests of early arrivals generally indicate a high milling quality of both bread wheat and Durum. Barley and oats show a similar wide range in yield, test weight, and quality. There will be considerable desirable malting barley available in spite of some deterioration due principally to blight or excessive moisture. Although the quality of the oats is not equal to last year's crop, the color is good and the outturn generally satisfactory.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

August Forecasts

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—The leading crop statisticians give the following indicated production of grain, in millions of bushels, as based on conditions about Aug. 1:

—WHEAT—

	Winter	Spring	Corn	Oats	Rye
Average	678	258	2,534	1,060	53
Murray	682	274	2,566	1,063	52
Miller	669	241	2,532	1,058	53
Galvin	672	257	2,525	1,047	54
Snow	664	272	2,523	1,071	..
Cromwell	701	250	2,509	1,034	52
Donovan	680	255	2,550	1,090	..

Fort Worth, Tex.—Our new crop corn is now moving, showing a larger yield than last year, although the general test weight is a little lower with moisture content also lower than last year. It is generally believed the government's forecast of 85,000,000 bus. is about right for the state. New crop milo and kafir are also moving from South Texas and will start moving in Central West Texas in the next ten days, becoming more general each week. It is believed there is a large increase in the acreage of grain sorghums, and it is expected our state's production will be from 25 per cent to 40 per cent more than last year, although climatic conditions in the large producing areas have not been entirely favorable recently.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3.—Quality of winter wheat is ranging mostly from fair to good; preliminary estimate of weight is 57.3 pounds per measured bushels; highest weights are reported from Montana, 60.5 pounds; and the lowest from Missouri, 55.1 pounds average. The absence of much low grade which, fit only for live stock feed, as existed last year, and the more plentiful supply of corn, would indicate less feeding of wheat to live stock, than last year. Corn prospects improved and oats prospects declined moderately during the past month. Corn prospects are now 2,566 million bushels, and oats 1,063 million bushels. A month ago the government forecast 2,482 million bushels of corn and 1,094 million bushels of oats. In Iowa especially the oats are disappointing. In the last week of July reports from our Canadian crop correspondents indicated a spring wheat condition in the three northwest provinces of 78.6 per cent of normal, suggesting a yield of 14.7 bushels per acre, and a total production of 348 million bushels, which compares with 371 million a month ago, and a crop of 159 million a year ago.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 29.—Harvest is now general with some very good returns coming from the southern parts of the area and along the eastern border of South and North Dakota and the western sections of Minnesota. Districts in southern and central Minnesota were badly affected by blight or scab, which reduced the expected production. Blight is also reported in several sections of North Dakota. Minnesota generally has bright prospects for a splendid spring wheat crop. Although rust is bad in the susceptible varieties of wheat over the Red River Valley, comparatively small areas are affected as most of the wheat was of the Thatcher variety which is still resisting the rust, and a good crop of wheat is expected. The expected destruction from rust has not been as heavy as anticipated some time ago. The susceptible varieties of wheat are developing rapidly and the fields that have been harvested are showing fair to good results, although many light test weights are reported. The cool, cloudy weather of the past few weeks has been detrimental to the development of rust, while helping the filling and maturing of the wheat.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 6.—More wheat on the farms and in the elevators than normal, however, offerings dried up as soon as the harvest was completed. Oats estimates for the state will have to be revised downward due to the uneven conditions both as to yield and quality. Corn development has been very rapid during July and earlier unevenness of growth is becoming less notice-

Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	14,380	52,749	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	203,000	432,000	27,000	438,000
Duluth	81,847	6,545	100,472	86,338
Ft. Worth	23,750	2,500	.....	.....
Galveston	31,500	.....	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....	.....
Kansas City	27,000	28,500	15,000	1,500
Milwaukee	19,810	73,580	8,785	24,005
Minneapolis	804,090	570,080	200,710	263,620
Omaha	232,400	177,800	102,200	135,800
Peoria	40,800	28,800	4,860	22,800
Philadelphia	1,207	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	16,500	.....	1,500
St. Louis	44,500	34,500	22,600	22,500
Seattle	9,600	1,600	.....	.....
Superior	39,192	6,704	90,357	2,672
Toledo	2,800	4,200	.....	11,600

able. About 80 per cent of the state corn is tasseled, with stands well-eared and of good height and color. You can find roasting ears in the earlier planted corn. There is, however much late corn, especially in the north, and many replanted fields that will require favorable fall conditions for maturity. Soy bean prospects continue very favorable. Early fields are setting on pods and later fields in the bloom.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Pyramiding Farmers' Troubles

Moscow, Ida.—The farmers of America, by way of the American Institute of Co-operation, have been warned by a high official of the A.A.A. that, in the long run, they will have to save themselves.

Federal farm-surplus relief programs are only a "palliative and not a cure" according to Francis R. Wilcox, A.A.A. director of marketing and marketing agreements, in a special address.

"Such programs can never substitute for industry's own efforts to bring about orderly marketing processes. Marketing agreement programs are not a cure-all for the many ills surrounding the selling of farm products.

"Without positive steps on the part of the farmers to improve marketing conditions and make necessary adjustments in selling and production practices, reliance on surplus removal can only result in pyramiding troubles for the farmers."—F.K.H.

Conspiracy to fix prices and restrain competition in the sale of calcium chloride is charged by the Federal Trade Commission against Columbia Alkali Co., Dow Chemical Co., Michigan Alkali Co., and Solvay Process Co.

Government loans will be made on No. 4 wheat containing no more moisture than No. 3 is the assurance received Aug. 8 from the AAA on request of the Nebraska Agricultural Conservation Com'te to accept No. 4 and even No. 5 wheat.

Net profit of National Oats Co. of Cedar Rapids and East St. Louis, Ill., for the first 6 months of this year is estimated at \$58,000, equal to 58c per share on outstanding stock, as against \$19,499, or 19½c per share, in the first half of 1937.

In the end the government will likely discover to its sorrow that, as Canadians know, buyers dislike dealing with sellers that withhold their product when the price is low, or attempt to maintain the price in the face of large supplies and falling world prices.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co.

Owners of portable corn shellers in Iowa got together to resist the tax of \$50 for a license, using Jerry Wilts of Sibley as the victim and employing T. E. Diamond as attorney. Justice R. G. Rodman in the district court decided in favor of Wilts and against the state highway patrol which had insisted corn sheller owners purchase licenses.

Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	597	4,853		
Chicago	154,000	107,000	114,000	299,000
Duluth	689,295	111,012	376,381	421,069
Ft. Worth	10,000	3,750	2,500	
Galveston	7,500		11,151	
Houston			30,619	
Hutchinson		1,250		
Kansas City	56,000	67,000	6,400	6,400
Milwaukee	722,400	106,640	221,100	234,500
Minneapolis	1,370,190	818,370	881,670	874,650
Omaha	182,400	88,000	60,900	53,031
Peoria	275,840	183,400	151,200	145,600
Philadelphia		1,931	959	
St. Joseph	7,000	21,000	1,750	3,500
St. Louis	54,000	234,600	12,800	68,800
Seattle	14,400	9,600		
Superior	335,492	42,987	200,445	136,913
Toledo	2,800		10,000	
Wichita		2,600		

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Portland, Ore., July 26.—Wheat shipments by water from the Columbia river district during the week totaled 164,866 bus. and went to Holland and Belgium.—F. K. H.

Sioux City, Ia., July 25.—Arrival here July 25 of 136 carloads of grain broke the high mark record for the last 10 years. The receipts included 52 cars of wheat, 38 barley, 30 corn, 10 rye and 6 oats.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The first car of Wisconsin grown barley of the 1938 crop was received at Milwaukee on July 30, by Roy I. Campbell, and sold to Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. at 62c. The car graded No. 3 malting.

Boonville, Ind.—Otto Roller, mgr., of the Boonville Mills, reports the deliveries of wheat rather slow. A good many of the farmers in Warrick county are inclined to hold their grain in the belief that the prices will get better in the near future.—W. B. C.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 6.—Flaxseed marketings during the month of July in Minneapolis and Duluth totaled 80,000 bus., bringing the total for twelve months up to 7,180,000 gross bushels. It will be recalled that according to the Government's final estimate of the 1937 flaxseed crop, a production of 6,974,000 net bushels was given.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 6.—We took in wheat today which was very wet and sprouting. We cut it 20c a bus. and then are not sure that we cut it enough. The wheat which is standing in the shocks now is almost worthless for anything but feed, and as wet as it is the farmers can't afford to thresh it and put it in the barns. It will mold and deteriorate rapidly. We are running our drier on wet wheat now. It is the first time we have done this in many years.—P. E. Goodrich, pres., Goodrich Bros. Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—A total of 45,253,000 bus. of wheat was received at Kansas City by rail during July, the second largest arrivals on record. The all-time record of 48,065,000 bus. was established by arrivals in July of last year. Truck deliveries of wheat to Greater Kansas City elevators and mills probably would add another ½ million bus. to receipts for the month. Car load receipts of leading grains received here in July, with comparisons, were, 1938, wheat, 28,283; corn, 350; oats, 337; for 1937, wheat, 30,041; corn, 184; oats, 198.

Odessa, Wash., Aug. 1.—The long heat wave provided excellent harvest weather and seldom has threshed grain poured into warehouses as rapidly as it has this season. Most of the winter wheat has been hauled and the spring wheat delivery will start soon in big volume. The receipts of the Odessa Union Warehouse Co. and the Seattle Grain Co. average about 10,000 bus. a day. The large carry-over from last year has taxed the capacity and the Union is using all cars it gets to ship out bulk wheat and for lack of floor space is piling sacked wheat outside along the Great Northern tracks.—F. K. H.

Duluth, Minn.—New grain has started to arrive in this market and in a short time as harvesting progresses along to completion the movement is expected to expand rapidly. Arrivals have picked up sharply this week as the movement is several weeks earlier on account of the advanced seeding in the spring. Last few days' daily receipts have run slightly under 400 cars and the cash tables loaded with samples stepping up trading activities. Buyers are in the market for supplies which clean up readily. Lower protein type of wheat was lowered several cents on the premium while the higher advanced 1c. Cash basis for the coarse grains is holding at a firm level. Business has developed rapidly and it looks like the fall rush is on. Commission houses and elevator companies have taken on extra help to facilitate the handling of the grain. Receipts on the first five days of this crop, Aug. 1 to 5 inclusive, total 2,021,075 bus., against only 298,726 bus. in the same period last year.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., July 29.—Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 29, 1938 amounted to 580,336 bus., a decrease of 65,492 bus. over the preceding week when 645,828 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 612,671 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the fifty-two weeks from August 1, 1937 to July 29, 1938 as compared with the same period in 1937 were as follows, 125,401, 172 and 165,596,453 bus. respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

The Cadick Milling Co., Grand View, Ind., on July 26 was awarded judgment by the chancery court, Nashville, Tenn., for \$1,254.50, plus interest, etc., against D. V. Johnson, doing business as the Tennessee Grain Co. Johnson bought some flour in 1937, stopping payment for checks issued in payment. The court held that there was no agreement, express or implied, with respect to processing tax settlements in connection with the earlier purchases, and that the buyer could not establish an indebtedness on the mill's part to use as an offset against later flour purchases.

Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	58,334	66,638		
Boston	11,200	26,700		
Chicago	3,632,000	3,813,000	1,897,000	1,860,000
Duluth	1,514,407	1,700	1,595,373	4,401
Ft. Worth	216,000			10,500
Kansas City	674,000	396,000	52,000	66,000
Milwaukee	119,780	45,200	102,600	20,900
Minneapolis	1,173,960	824,010	483,680	561,320
Omaha	344,000	628,000	92,000	151,176
Peoria	515,200	428,000	276,800	532,000
Philadelphia	42,779	20,750	38,973	
St. Joseph	542,000	304,000	180,000	42,000
St. Louis	798,000	698,000	444,000	225,500
Seattle	50,000	12,000		
Superior	309,584	5,730	320,000	4,730
Toledo	964,255	191,100	754,265	163,330
Wichita		16,500		7,500

Corn Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	119,592	822,113		
Boston	1,500	924,645		
Chicago	12,210,000	7,265,000	11,773,000	2,279,000
Duluth	3,789,665	1,275,223	5,435,885	956,037
Ft. Worth	58,750	31,250	16,250	17,500
Galveston	4,500			
Kansas City	535,000	276,000	304,500	117,000
Milwaukee	1,330,000	46,500	1,238,100	46,800
Minneapolis	3,554,340	286,550	2,003,250	110,060
Omaha	564,000	247,800	749,000	141,965
Peoria	2,014,330	924,000	1,152,660	271,600
Philadelphia	7,009	636,125	43,206	
St. Joseph	310,500	43,500	238,500	6,000
St. Louis	880,500	492,500	542,000	166,500
Seattle	48,000			
Superior	2,270,758	3,198	2,568,599	949,571
Toledo	168,000	234,385	132,950	228,025
Wichita	3,900	3,900		7,500

Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1937, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Baltimore	869,238	1,088,399	120,000	48,000
Chicago	12,755,800	13,396,000	3,276,000	3,585,000
Duluth	1,508,341	599,622	1,667,336	755,738
Ft. Worth	3,793,500	9,107,100	3,365,250	1,077,000
Galveston	4,978,500	4,668,000	4,588,230	1,535,121
Houston			2,828,538	
Hutchinson	8,160,750	7,966,350		
Kan. City	45,252,800	48,065,600	7,886,035	9,217,850
Milwaukee	2,196,040	3,762,220	1,358,016	697,350
Minneapolis	4,608,730	5,719,660	3,236,220	1,108,630
Omaha	9,321,790	11,685,811	2,637,281	2,485,318
Peoria	1,561,100	654,000	1,056,100	570,000
Philadelphia	620,052	1,058,791	204,045	104,000
St. Joseph	5,958,400	8,388,800	2,465,800	1,668,800
St. Louis	11,114,900	10,141,500	3,074,500	2,744,000
Seattle	1,177,400	197,400		
Superior	599,982	200,760	603,442	331,291
Toledo	4,657,500	2,793,000	130,945	28,615
Wichita	6,834,000	9,952,500	2,692,500	5,437,500

Wheat Improvement Achieved Thru Test Plots

Over half the farmers in Geary County, Kansas, will plant pure Tenmarq seed wheat this fall. Two years ago only 7% of the wheat planted in Geary county was Tenmarq, despite the earnest efforts of the Kansas State College of Agriculture to introduce this approved variety. Last fall the Geary county acreage planted with pure hard winter wheat Tenmarq seed jumped to 27%. Even the most conservative estimators place the acreage that will be planted this fall at over 50%; and local grain dealers and millers swear that more than 85% of the winter wheat planted will be pure Tenmarq.

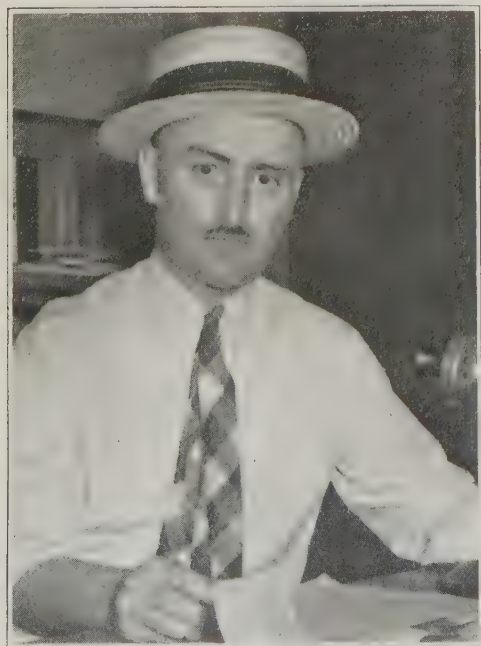
The reason is the master test plot at Junction City. A wheat test plot is a 300 ft. square piece of ground on which samples of local farm wheat are planted beside samples of pure seed wheat of approved varieties for convenient comparison under exactly the same tilling, soil, and climatic conditions.

The samples of farm wheat are obtained with the cooperation of grain dealers and millers who save these samples out of the wheat delivered to their elevators for sale; mark them with the names of the farmers and any information available about the variety, quality and yield. The general plan is to collect 100 samples of local wheat from 100 different farmers, and turn these over to the agronomist in charge of the wheat testing plot.

Identified only by number, these samples are planted in the piece of land selected for the test plot, each sample being planted with the same degree of density in three 16 ft. rows. Similar samples of pure seed of approved varieties suited to the soil and climatic conditions of the test plot territory, are planted in the same plot.

Identification of the farm samples by numbers known only to the grower, the county agent, and the agronomist in charge of the test plots, avoids embarrassment to any individual farmer should his sample classify in the lower brackets when graded by experts on field day.

A field day just before harvest is an essen-



Ted Hogan, Junction City, Kan., Working Earnestly and Effectively for Better Wheat.

tial part of the wheat test plot plan. This is held when the wheat is ripe, or as near ripening time as can be determined several months in advance. Farmers, grain dealers, and all others interested in the promotion of better wheat are invited to attend, watch expert agronomists classify the samples as "A," "B," or "C," and see for themselves how the samples of farm wheat compare with the samples of approved, adapted, pure varieties, on a basis of purity, adaptation to the territory, yield, stand, freedom from disease, and state of maturity. The agronomists watch for still another factor, which they consider highly important. This is baking quality. A sample of wheat in a test plot must have baking quality to get an "A" classification.

Central and eastern Kansas had 25 such county test plots of wheat checked by authorities from the Kansas College of Agriculture during June of this year. Only two plots held less than 100 farm samples; some held as many as 140.

The master test plot at Junction City was in its second year. This plot, the first to be established in Kansas, and Kansas was the first state to accept this Canadian born plan for improving wheat yield and quality, was much larger than the regular county test plots that were being grown and judged for the first time. It held duplicate samples from the samples grown in each of the 25 county plots, in addition to several hundred samples of local wheat, a total of more than 3,100 samples of farm grown wheat from all over eastern and central Kansas to be compared with the college approved varieties of hard and soft wheat for Kansas soils and climatic conditions.

Kansas often has weather that is considered perfect for growing and harvesting wheat. Farm wheat samples planted in the Junction City test plot in the fall of 1936 had few hurdles to jump, such as a wet season, rust, bugs, or frost. Yet, in spite of its freedom from handicaps, this farm wheat showed up so poorly against the pure Tenmarq growing in the same plot that the acreage planted to this approved variety jumped from 7% to 27% in Geary county in the fall of 1937.

The 1938 growing and harvesting conditions were what elevator men termed "more nearly normal." Not that heavy frosts in late April and early May are normal in Kansas (any good Kansan would deny even the thought), but there was a great deal of leaf rust, stem rust, and drenching down-pours of rain that farmers claimed knocked the "bloom" off the wheat, and settled in low spots in the fields to drown the roots and spread wide patches of dying wheat, turned white and lifeless before it had a chance to fill. Excessive moisture thru the spring months caused an early and abundant growth of stems and leaves, which easily lodged in the heavy rains before harvest. Much of this lodged wheat never stood upright again so the combines could not harvest the heads.

Winter killing, spring freezes, excessive growth of stems and leaves, black rust, smut, and root rot, natural enemies of all but the sturdiest wheat plants, took a heavy toll in this year's Kansas wheat crop. Faces of grain dealers and farmers turned sour when they realized that a promised 240,000,000 bus Kansas wheat crop was actually producing little more than 150,000,000 bus of wheat with which to pay off the debts on heavily mortgaged fields. The percentage of off-grades, heavily discounted at terminals, ran far above normal.

But in the test plots the recommended va-



Dr. John H. Parker of Kansas College of Agriculture, Leader of Real Improvement in Wheat for Kansas.

rieties had a real chance to demonstrate their superiority. The hard winter Tenmarq, and the semi-hard Kawvale, both seized this opportunity. In the Atchison-Leavenworth plot recommended varieties, like Kawvale, passed thru a difficult season unscathed, while unadapted varieties showed a great deal of winter killing. At Junction City's master plot Tenmarq, 5 days earlier than ordinary wheats, exhibited unquestioned superiority, standing straight and well filled, while ordinary farm wheat rusted, broke down, or filled poorly.

Grain Dealers and millers at Junction City support the evidence in the master test plot. Says Ted Hogan, head of the Hogan Milling Co.: "The lowest yield made by farm grown Tenmarq wheat in this vicinity this year was 11 bushels per acre, and that was admittedly poorly cared for, being planted late on stony, upland soil. The highest yields reached over 30 bushels per acre. The average yield of Tenmarq was close to 20 bushels per acre, which is about 5 bushels per acre better than the average for Blackhull and other varieties raised under comparable conditions."

It is this five bushels per acre better yield under farm growing conditions that is causing the big swing to Tenmarq by Geary county farmers. Ted Hogan and the grain dealers, seeing an increased volume of wheat from the planted acreage as a likely consequence, are aiding the swing, helping County Agent Paul Gwin list the names of the farmers who grow pure Tenmarq and encouraging other farmers to buy seed wheat from these growers.

Troubled with rye mixed wheat, mixed hard and soft wheat, and off grades of wheat, millers are quick to promote growing of pure varieties from which they can mill top grade flour with a minimum of waste and offal. This is why Ted Hogan, who runs a 550 bbl. mill

at Junction City, listened so eagerly when Dr. John H. Parker, of the agronomy department at the Kansas College of Agriculture, proposed bringing to Kansas the Canadian plan for improving the quality of wheat. Ted Hogan suggested it to Sec'y Jesse B. Smith of the Associated Millers of Kansas Wheat, and provided the ground for the first test plot, which was planted at Junction City in the fall of 1936.

The success of this test plot led to prompt organization of the Southwest Wheat Improvement Ass'n, with Mr. Smith at the head, and Dr. Parker organizing the 25 test plots that compared eastern and central Kansas farm wheats with approved pure, adapted varieties this year. The plan is being extended this fall to create 10 more test plots in sections of the state that have not so far enjoyed such comparative plantings.

So far, thru operation of the test plot plan, wheat authorities have found 42 distinct varieties of wheat being grown on Kansas farms. One county plot growing samples from 103 farms, held 11 varieties growing under 15 different names, such as Rattlejack, Miracle, Halfbushel, Peck, and several others even less well known.

Only a small number of farm wheats have earned "A" and "B" ratings in the test plots, the average being around 10%. The other 90% of these samples have graded down because they were unadapted, contained rye, were mixed with other wheats, or were infested with smut. Wheat authorities agree that six varieties of winter wheat will fit all Kansas conditions and satisfy the needs of farmers, grain dealers, and millers alike. Kansas College of Agriculture agronomists recommend Turkey, Tenmarq, Kanred, and Blackhull among the hard red winter wheats; Clarkan, as a soft red winter wheat for eastern Kansas, and Kawvale as a semi-hard red winter wheat adapted to eastern Kansas conditions.

Success of the wheat crop testing plan in Kansas led to its being quickly adopted by neighboring states. Oklahoma A. & M. College set up two or three test plots last fall, and in June of this year Frederick T. Dines was appointed project leader for the Oklahoma Wheat Improvement Program. The program calls for setting up 18 wheat test plots for the 1939 crop, in 18 counties in the central and western parts of the state, a project cooperatively financed by the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, the Oklahoma Millers Ass'n, the Union Equity Exchange, and the Oklahoma Bankers Ass'n.

Nebraska grain dealers and business men, receiving their impetus from the Omaha Grain Exchange, have set up a similar plan for Nebraska, employing Fred Siefer, a former county agent, as sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

Texas grain dealers and millers have watched with interest the growth toward wheat im-

provement in states to the north, and have indicated their desire to adopt a similar plan.

The wheat crop testing plan, as first conceived in 1930 by Major H. G. L. Strange, retired English army officer, and energetic Canadian grain dealer, is reported to have done more in seven years to improve Canadian wheat than was done by all other methods combined in the preceding quarter of a century. The plan is off to a good start in the southwest, and grain dealers anticipate that the time is not far distant when entire communities, as now happens frequently in Canada, will ship only one variety of wheat and the problem of mixtures will have become a thing of the past.

Ted Hogan believes that a single wheat improvement program, operated from one head, should devote itself to wheat improvement thruout the Southwestern hard winter wheat country. But it may be possible that the spirit of competition between the different states, and their different wheat improvement ass'ns is the very thing that will most quickly promote the growing of only top quality hard wheat thruout the Great Southwest. The race is on and millions are cheering each contender—for in such a race there can be no loser. The farmer profits from increased yields of top quality wheat, the grain dealer profits from elimination of discounts because of mixtures, the miller profits from higher yields of flour, and the consumer profits from better bread.

Methyl Bromide as a Fumigant

In work at the Minnesota Experiment Station it was found that methyl bromide, which has been in use as a fire-extinguishing chemical and has a lower boiling point (4.5° C.) than other fumigants, is a promising new fumigant. In toxicity to insects methyl bromide compares favorably with hydrocyanic acid, chloropicrin, and ethylene oxide. The eggs of *Tribolium confusum* are considerably less resistant to this compound than are the adults.

The influence of various reduced pressures upon the toxicity of methyl bromide and their relation to the presence of absorptive materials, such as raisins, wheat, and flour, were investigated. The toxicity of methyl bromide appears to be affected by temperature about as much as carbon disulfide is and considerably less so than chloropicrin. In general, methyl bromide is definitely more effective when it is in the presence of moisture. Seed germination is not affected noticeably by methyl bromide treatment. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, beans, and field peas were tested.

Flour purchases by the F.S.C.C. totaled 2,429,640 bbls. prior to the heavy purchases of Aug. 8. Including whole wheat and graham flour the total cost was \$11,751,000 and accounted for 13,000,000 bus. of wheat.

Barley as Viewed by Maltster

By L. E. NOELL, Minneapolis, Minn.

A general outline of the malting process may serve to explain why the malt-house buyer is so particular. His judgment is based mainly on physical characteristics, which from his training and experience tells him the type of malt that can be made from that particular sample of barley and is not based on the test weight or official grading altho of course these factors do receive consideration. In other words, a personal element always enters into the purchase of barley for malting purposes.

When the grain is unloaded at a malting plant it is classified and binned according to mellowness, color, and cleanliness. All receives a very thoro cleaning. In fact less than 1/2 of 1% of foreign material is permitted in the finished product to be classified as a standard grade of malt. This entails from three to nine cleaning operations, the extent being dependent upon the character of the lot to be cleaned.

After this thoro cleaning the barley is graded or separated according to size of kernel, usually into three to four classes which we will term A, B, C, and D. These are binned and malted separately with the exception of the D grade which usually is re-sold for feed purposes. The reason for three grades is for uniform germination. A large kernel will not germinate or grow similarly to a small kernel, just as a large plant will require more water than a smaller similar plant, and a uniform and proper conversion of starches is absolutely necessary.

A broken kernel will likely develop mold which as you know is a fungous growth and will carry along thru the brewing process and cause considerable trouble. Skimmed kernels, while the germ may develop, do not properly convert the starches of the kernel, for it is the feeding of the germ on the starches that results in the conversion.

Frayed kernels will give results similar to skinned kernels, both of which are the result of careless threshing. Another result of skinned and frayed kernels that happens in the process is that as the grain is agitated by means of the machine in the compartment system or the rolling over in the drum system, the germ and rootlets are very liable to be broken off, thus destroying the power of conversion completely.

It is impossible to remove skinned and frayed kernels in the cleaning process account of being the same size and character as the perfect kernels. Some of the cross broken stuff can be removed, but it is very expensive and unsatisfactory inasmuch as a lot of short, plump, heavy kernels are lost in doing so. From this it is readily understood why the critical barley buyer discounts so heavily otherwise bright and sound lots of barley.

Again the matter of frayed kernels is objectionable as the drying kilns have agitating machines and thus the husk is more readily loosened and falls off in the final preparation of the malted barley for shipment to the brewer.

Total sales of flour under the Philippine subsidy for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1938, amounted to 482,988 barrels or the equivalent of 2,149,300 bus. of wheat. The indemnities on flour sold during the past fiscal year totaled \$81,279.92. These payments were made at an average rate of 16.8 cents per barrel. Indemnity payments for the ensuing fiscal year will be limited to 670,000 barrels and all shipments under the program must be made before Aug. 16, 1939. The subsidy is paid only to millers exporting flour made from wheat grown in Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Inspecting Wheat Test Plots of Clay County, Kan.



Left to right—Dr. Farrell; Dave Peterson, owner; L. E. Hawkins, Agricultural Comm., Kansas City Chamber of Commerce; Frank Oberg, Pres. Union State Bank; Carl Hammel, Pres. Clay Center Chamber of Commerce; Lew Lyman, Local Mgr. Goffe & Carkener; J. O. Ross, Pres. Kans. Grain Dealers Assn.; Will Clevenger, Mgr. Mid-Kansas Milling Co.; Arthur Large, Rock Island Agricultural Agent, Chicago, Ill.; R. H. Perrill, Vocational Teacher, Clay County High School; John Boswell, Mgr. Farmer's Elevator, Green, Kans.; Ed Hedstrom, County Agent, Clay County.

Lower Lakes Terminal at Prescott, Ont.

The Lower Lakes Terminal, at Prescott, Ont., is located at Johnston's Bay, about three miles below Prescott. Ample area is provided for the initial development and for future elevator extensions, as well as for such industries as are auxiliary to a grain terminal. Convenient elevator trackage and ample yard facilities are provided in connection with the terminal. Connections from both Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways are built into the site with favorable grades.

The elevator has a capacity of about 5,500,000 bus., and is 1,400 ft. long by 70 ft. wide, with unloading facilities on one side and loading out facilities to boats on the other side. Car loading facilities are located at the inshore end. At the outshore end, a dock and marine leg has been provided for lightering canal size boats, thus allowing boats of this class to take on a full cargo at lake ports, and discharge cargo down to canal draft.

The foundation is of piles covered by an 18-inch concrete mattress.

THE 125 CIRCULAR TANKS have a diameter of 20½ ft. and form 190 interspace bins. The circular tanks were assembled in four sections with expansion joints between sections; each section being approximately 321 ft. long. The tanks are 85 ft. high and their walls are 7 ins. thick. Below the tanks is a basement housing the eight shipping belts.

Four of these belts are situated in sections 1 and 2 and four of the belts are in sections 3 and 4. The belts in sections 1 and 2 are 840 ft. long and 42 ins. wide and those located in sections 3 and 4 are 500 ft. long and 42 ins. wide. Four of these belts discharge into four legs in the marine shipping house and the other four belts are reversible and will discharge into four legs in the rail shipping house. In the basement are drives for these belts, winches for moving the boats and winches for handling the boat-loading spouts.

In the cupola are six conveyor belts. Three are in sections 1 and 2 and three in sections 3 and 4. These belts are driven by electric motors set in pits below the cupola floor. Trippers on each belt unload the grain into the tanks and belt loaders load the belts from the collector hoppers which are located on the roof of the cupola. These collector hoppers are of steel and are built up on steel frames for receiving the grain from the four marine towers.

DOCK FOR UNLOADING upper lake boats is 1,340 ft. long, for berthing two of the largest size lake boats in locations such

that all holds of both boats can be reached by the traveling marine towers without moving the boats.

Four traveling marine towers are provided in the initial development, each tower having a capacity of 35,000 bus. per hour on the dip. The unloading slip is 250 ft. wide, and is dredged to 25 ft. depth. Dock facilities are provided across the slip for tying up boats waiting to unload.

Grain from boats is weighed into the elevator by scales in the marine towers. The grain is discharged direct from the towers into the elevator cupola, where it can be discharged to either of six cupola belts, or direct to bins. Facilities are also provided for discharging grain direct from the marine towers to shipping bins without re-elevation.

Marine leg for lightering canal size boats has a capacity of 25,000 bus. per hour, and is provided with a separate scale and leg for delivering grain into the elevator. One berth will always be available for lightering boats, and will be used for no other purpose. The elevator has a capacity for unloading from boats of 1,000,000 bus. per day.

THE MARINE SHIPPING HOUSE is on section 3, and is 5 stories above the cupola floor, the total height above pile cut off being 205 ft. 7 ins. The marine shipping house is 122 ft. 2 ins. long by 24 ft. 6 ins. wide. On the top floor the motor, reduction gears and head pulley are placed that drive the four legs. The garner or grain bins for the scales occupy the next floor. Below the garner there are the four scales where the grain is weighed before being shipped. The next floor has the turnhead for distributing the grain and where the operator of the marine shipping house is located.

Shipping facilities to boats are by four elevator legs of 25,000 bus. per hour capacity each, and located in the cupola at the center of the loading out slip. Grain is weighed out in four 2,500 bushel hopper scales, which discharge direct to the shipping bins.

Dock for loading river boats is 800 ft. long with berths for three boats under the shipping bins for simultaneous loading. Five shipping spouts are provided for each of the three loading berths. Loading out slip is 200 ft. in width. A dock will be provided across the slip for tying up boats waiting to be loaded. The capacity for loading to boats is 1,500,000 bus. in ten hours.

THE SHIPPING GALLERY containing four belts is on top on the roof of sections 2,

3 and 4. This gallery is 720 ft. long and 23 ft. 7 ins. wide. Two 42-in. belts run to each half of the gallery, and the grain is loaded at the marine shipping house on these belts and unloaded into one of the shipping bins then direct to boats.

THE CAR SHIPPING HOUSE and 4-track shed adjoins the shore end of the elevator.

Loading arrangements to cars consist of four elevator legs of 17,000 bus. per hour loading to the four tracks by direct car spouts, with a capacity for loading 1,000,000 bus. per day.

Cleaning facilities are provided at the inshore end sufficient for the needs of the elevator, with the large garner above and below the cleaning machines.

A DRIER of 500 bus. per hour capacity is also provided at the inshore end for treating salvaged and out-of-condition grain.

A large three-story concrete building in which the offices, substation and machine shop are located, is built at the inshore end. This building also contains lunch rooms for the elevator staff. A 12-stall concrete garage was also built to take care of the employees' cars.

A large building is provided to house the elevator substation, elevator administration offices, and millwright shop.

The elevator is equipped with the latest improved machinery. S.K.F. roller bearings are used thruout the plant, and ball bearings on the marine leg winches.

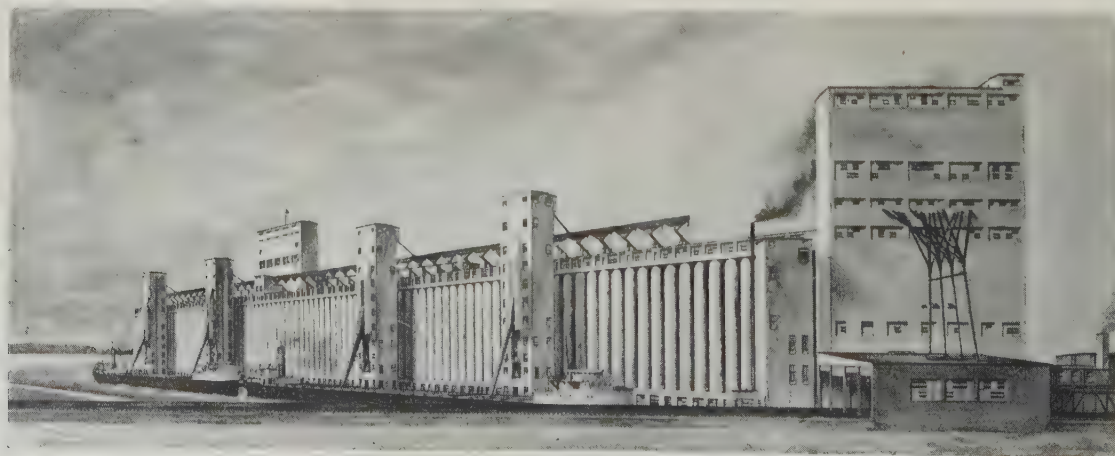
The plant was constructed by the Department of Public Works for Canada; and C. D. Howe & Co., consulting engineers, carried out the design and supervised the construction of the project. The construction contract was carried out by the Atlas Construction Co., Ltd.

Stem Rust Damage Light

With harvest well under way in South Dakota and Minnesota stem rust has caused very little damage this year, according to a report made July 28 by representatives of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Thatcher, which constitutes a large percentage of the spring wheat acreage in eastern South Dakota and throughout Minnesota, has matured with only a trace of stem rust. Ceres and Marquis have been damaged to some extent, but the aggregate loss for these States will not be great.

In North Dakota susceptible varieties of bread wheats are heavily rusted. The damage in some fields will range from 35 to 50 per cent. Thatcher continues to show high resistance. Altho stem rust is becoming prevalent on durum, serious damage, if any, will be limited to late fields.

Stem rust has caused very little damage in eastern Colorado this year, and injury in States east of the Mississippi River is negligible.



Canadian Government Elevator at Prescott, Ont.
[See View Outside Front Cover]

Equipping Cars for Grain Loading

By C. A. LAHEY, vice pres. Quaker Oats Co., before Midwest Shippers Advisory Board

Three years ago the railroads—in my opinion their action was ill advised—changed the practices that had heretofore been followed with respect to preparing cars for the outbound loading of grain.

They ceased the practice of completely equipping cars used for the loading of grain to the extent of furnishing grain doors and putting them into places where they were accessible to those who loaded and shipped grain, making it necessary for us to obtain and install the grain doors at our own expense.

In addition to that, they stopped the practice of furnishing lumber that was used in the preparation of freight cars, which in some degree was in their interest as well as ours, for the loading of package freight. While we never contended that was an obligation the railroad companies were required to assume, nevertheless they did do so, and what they contributed to that practice was about one-third of the total expense.

We used to get this lumber from the railroads at St. Joseph and Cedar Rapids, and we added to that other materials, such as paper and insulation, so that the expense assumed by the railroads in what they furnished to us was about one-third of the total cost. After they changed the practice we undertook to ex-

amine into our own methods for the purpose of finding out whether we were doing more than we should do, altho we are deeply interested in seeing to it that the goods we sell to the merchants all over the world reach them in the best possible condition. So the result of our examination into that subject meant that we reduced the amount of material formerly supplied by us at an estimated expenditure of about \$25,000.

The railroad agents, both at St. Joseph and Cedar Rapids continued to furnish lumber to us. After July 1, 1935, we insisted that the bills be sent to us for the lumber. They refused to do that saying they felt that the tariff was not susceptible to the interpretation we had put upon it, and that they owed the shippers the duty to furnish some of the materials to them even tho officers at headquarters felt otherwise. For two years we endeavored to get these bills and finally we succeeded in getting them, so we paid for all of the lumber. We still think that the railroad agents were correct in their positions, but we did not like the idea of getting involved in a lawsuit for having accepted something we did not have a right to take.

Giltner, Ia.—For ten days after harvest all the grain received at the Farmers Elevator was hauled in by motor trucks. Then one horse-drawn load was delivered. Many farmers here have no horses or mules, but use power machinery.

More Bulk Storage in Pacific Northwest

On the foundation walls of a burned plant at Walla Walla, Wash., an elevator of substantial cribbed construction has been erected for the Walla Walla Grain Growers by Arthur R. Wiley.

The building is 50x63 ft., 64 ft. high to top of outside bins and 102 ft. from the grade to top of cupola, and has 7 hanger bins above the work floor, all hoppers, and 16 larger bins extending down to foundation, this arrangement giving the very large storage capacity of 150,000 bus. Capacity of the 23 bins ranges from 1,500 to 10,000 bus.

The driveway approach is 120 ft. long, rising 5 ft., and 16 ft. wide, the doorway opening 12 ft. wide and 10 ft. high. Cinders and gravel compose the driveway fill.

Besides receiving grain by gravity from the truck dump pit the two elevator legs of 3,500 bus. capacity each, receive grain from a 20-in. belt conveyor 35 ft. long to which the bins discharge for loading out. Either or both legs at the same time discharge into automatic 8-bu. Richardson Scale in the cupola, or into the different bins by spout. The two legs are driven from the same jack shaft without clutch. They have 11x7 salem buckets 10 inch centers on a 12-in., 5-ply rubber belt.

A 35-h.p. multiple-cylindrical gasoline engine, at 1,150 r.p.m. transmits power by belt to a countershaft, thence by a 1¼ inch rope drive, running in sheaves, to a jack shaft in the cupola, then by roller chain running over cut sprockets from the jack shaft to the head shaft.

A ladder follows the leg well between the work floor and the cupola, but for quick passage elevator employes and the operators use a counter-balanced hand-power manlift.

Grain received is weighed over a 20 ton Fairbanks truck scale with 22x9 ft. platform, and is dumped in the receiving pit by means of a Winters Truck Lift with a 72-inch rise.

The separate power house is of concrete with engine base and fittings entirely of concrete or metal, with a 1,000-gallon gasoline tank four feet under ground outside of building.

The rail outlet of the plant is over the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The dump scale in the driveway, manlift and all other machinery was supplied by R. R. Howell & Co.

From Abroad

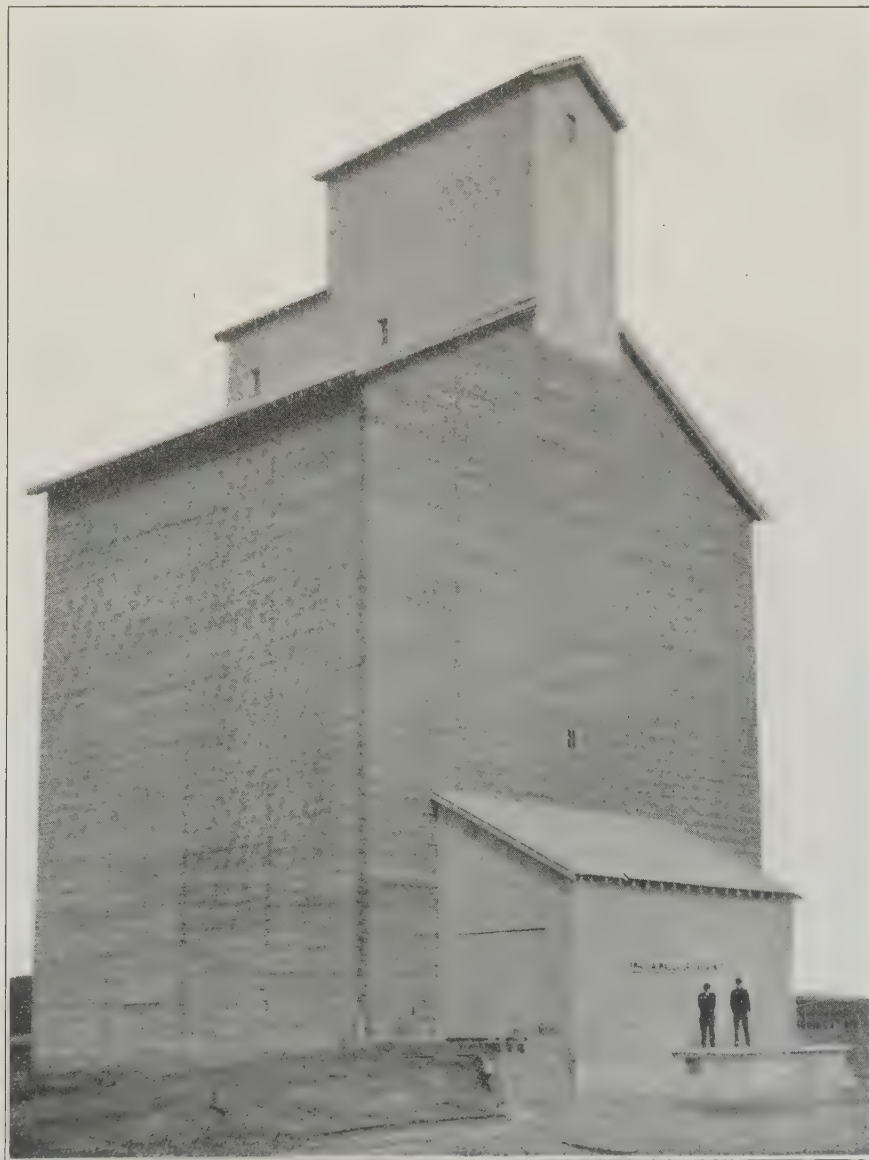
Poland will pay an export bounty equivalent to 20 cents per bushel of wheat.

Hungary 1938 production estimates reported as follows, with 1937 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 92,520,000 bus. (72,158,000), rye 31,494,000 (24,325,000) barley 30,267,000 (25,579,000), oats 18,601,000 (18,629,000).—International Institute of Agriculture.

The first official estimate places the total Japanese wheat crop this year at 50,644,000 bus, according to Consul General Cameron at Tokyo. This compares with 50,410,000 bus. in 1937 and the 5-year, 1932-36 average, of 42,950,000 bus.

France has placed an import duty on oats, barley and rye of .8, 1.2 and 1.4 cents per bushel respectively. These grains had formerly entered free of charge. One-third of the proceeds is to be given to the alcohol monopoly.

Belgian government is considering valorization of wheat and other grains. Overproduction of dairy and horticultural products is feared unless the farmers can be induced to devote their acreage to grain. Agricultural experts propose the imposition of a wheat license tax of \$6.83 and a rye license tax of \$3.42 per 100 kilos. The proceeds of these taxes will be used for the creation of a grain fund out of which culture premiums will be paid in order to promise a profit for growers.



Walla Walla Grain Growers' New 150,000-bu. Elevator at Walla Walla, Wash.

Driveway Observations

BY TRAVELER.

E. M. KUHLE, head of Kuhl-Reece Co. at Ashland, Neb., who started raising turkeys as a sideline to his grain and feed business five years ago, this year has 5,000 turkeys growing to maturity on 120 acres of land a couple of miles from Ashland.

"E. M." has built up an active demand in nearby cities for "Kuhl" turkeys and gets a premium for nearly every bird, thru the sensible business practice of giving customers a little better than they expect. The birds are well fed, and finished to a juicy tenderness on grain before the holiday season rolls around. The toms will weigh 20 pounds, the hens 11 pounds, and each bird is cleaned, packed in cellophane, and individually boxed, ready for the oven when it reaches the customer's door.

* * *

ANNOYED by the reflection from the sun on the aluminum painted surface of the sloping covers over small coal hoppers on the open side of his scale deck, streaming thru the scale beam window of his office on sunny afternoons, Manager John Brightop of the Farmers Mill & Elevator Co., Concordia, Kan., had these hopper covers painted green. The green color stopped the glare, and the annoyance.

* * *

USING PARTY LINES to reach its country elevators, and wishing to keep confidential the success of its sales of wheat, a Kansas line elevator company's officials developed a series of code words, distinctly different, so that when spoken over the phone they informed the country agent of the sale price of any given carload or quantity of wheat.

Country party lines will not respect confidences, unless some such means is used to convey information. Of course, a little known foreign language would do the business, but a few distinct code words are more easily learned.

* * *

TERMITES.—When the Farmers National Grain Corporation's 30,000 bushel cribbed elevator at Buffalo Park, Kan., settled 10 inches out of line, affecting the operation of this elevator that was built by the Wheat Pool in 1931, investigation disclosed that termites had eaten away the insides of the cribbing as high as five feet from the ground. The first three feet of cribbing was severely damaged, the cribbing virtually hollowed out and squashed together. Little less damaged was the next two feet.

* * *

THE KANSAS POWER CO., which has its headquarters at Larned, Kan., is making a great name for itself this year by servicing the motors in elevators in the drouth area that are

being reopened for the current wheat harvest after being closed for periods varying from months to three or four years.

The company is sending a crew of men and a service truck around to the elevators to inspect, clean, and properly oil the idle motors, in preparation for active service, quite free of any charge to the elevators, except where it is necessary to replace parts.

* * *

JAY LING, local manager of the Thos. Page Milling Co.'s 90,000 bushel Manhattan Milling Co. elevator at Manhattan, Kan., is sure of the test weight of the wheat he buys.

In the scale room of his office he has a funnel, fastened securely to a stand in such manner that it is held the proper two inches above the top of a quart testing bucket. The funnel has the one and one-quarter inch opening thru which wheat flows, as approved by Federal supervisors.

It's only a home-made funnel, worked up from a piece of light sheet-iron, and plenty of solder, but it drops the proper amount of wheat the proper distance into a testing bucket so that the test weight comes out the same as it does when official grain inspectors are making the test, and is more accurate than making the test weight by filling the bucket with the hands.

* * *

W. W. POLLOCK, of the Pollock Mill & Elevator Co., Mexico, Mo., whose family has been in the milling business for nearly a century, says his territory suffers very little from mixed wheat, rye mixtures, or garlic.

"Early in the history of his mill," he explains, "we adopted a policy of counseling with our farmers, encouraging them to plant pure varieties of choice wheat, to till their soil properly, and to pull up wild onions and garlic so these pests would not infest the wheat they brought to market."

"If a farmer was suffering from mixed wheat we have always been willing to trade him pure seed wheat adapted to his soil and the climate for his own planting. If he suffered from garlic or wild onions we have made it a point to inspect his fields, and ask him to pull up these weeds, or cut them out before harvest, or let us send a man out to do it."

"It is pretty hard to tear down a trade built up by these methods. We have been trading with the same farmers and their sons thru several generations and they stick with us."

"The proof of the policy is in the kind of wheat they raise. Last year only one car that we shipped carried even a hint of garlic and this was later proved to come from the car in which it was loaded, not from the wheat loaded. This year, when light and off-grade wheat is the order of the average territory, we haven't bought a bushel that tested under 57 pounds."

Diesel Engine Gives Low Operating Costs

Altho an electric power line runs almost under the eaves of the 15,000 bushel cribbed elevator of the Gleaners & Farmers Cooperative Elevator Co. at North Hayden, Ind., Manager Walter G. Einspahr kept faith with his belief in an independent source of power when he replaced the company's old oil engine with a new Diesel, model D-4400.

The new engine sets on a concrete foundation in the elevator's old concrete block engine house, drawing its fuel from a 550-gallon tank buried underground outside. The engine is rated at 33 h.p. but can develop 44 h.p. under load. This power it transmits to the elevator's main drive shaft thru six strands of V-belt running over sheaves. Transmission of power from the main drive shaft to the jack shaft at the top of the elevator is by two strands of rope.

Altho all of the shafting and all of the machinery except the Western corn sheller and the Western cleaner, turns on plain bearings, the engine develops sufficient power to run the elevator's two legs, three ear corn drags, a McMillin traveling truck lift, a corn sheller and a corn cleaner at capacity 11 hours a day at a fuel cost of only 10c per hour.

Here is how Mrs. Einspahr, who looks after the company's books, figures it: from Oct. 15, when operation with the diesel was started, to Feb. 25, a period of four months and 10 days, the company handled 225,000 bus. of corn (80% of it ear corn, which had to be shelled before shipping), 6,000 bus. of oats, 15,000 bus. of soybeans, and 1,600 bus. of wheat and rye, a total of a little more than 247,000 bus. of grain, of which 180,000 bus. had to be shelled.

In the same period the diesel engine used 1,000 gallons of fuel oil at a cost of 9c per gallon, and 30 gallons of lubricating oil at a cost of 68c per gallon. This makes the total cost for fuel oil and lubricating oil equal \$110.40 for the four months and 10 days, or approximately .045c per bushel.

Thru the chill fall and winter months the engine has operated efficiently without a window being cut thru the side of the engine house in front of the radiator to supply a constant stream of fresh air for cooling purposes. Cutting such a window to insure the efficiency of the radiator in the summer time is contemplated by Manager Einspahr.

Discovery of his very low per bushel operating cost made Manager Einspahr well pleased with his investment. The engine cost him \$1,215. Installation, the fuel oil tank, new shafting, V belts, sheaves, and miscellaneous items brought the total cost to slightly under \$1,850, a cost Manager Einspahr considers very reasonable in view of his low power cost for handling grain.

Acreage allotment of 68 per cent for Washington state is not welcome to farm leaders in the Pacific Northwest. Elmer McCurtain, of the Farmers Union, says: "A large per cent of the farmers will not cooperate on that kind of program, in my estimation. They'll fail to cooperate because the A.A.A. program has not brought forth anything like the parity price for the 1938 crop as the program is being worked out. Previous attempts to reach parity price also have failed."

Comprehensive statistics on all regulated commodities are being compiled. Heretofore no authoritative information relating to futures transactions in cotton, butter, eggs, potatoes and millfeeds have been available. The administration also has in preparation an analysis of all contracts in all commodities under its jurisdiction open on Jan. 31, 1938. This is the first national survey of futures trading in commodities under its supervision in all contract markets.—J. W. T. Duvel, chief Commodity Exchange Administration.



Elevator at North Hayden, Ind., Operated by Diesel Engine with Pleasing Saving.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARIZONA

Shumway, Ariz.—The Silver Creek Mill, taken over by S. E. Black early last spring and remodeled, is now in operation.

ARKANSAS

Elkins, Ark.—The Nathaniel Watts grist mill was destroyed by fire July 26.

CALIFORNIA

Van Nuys, Cal.—Lankershim Grain Co., with headquarters in North Hollywood, has opened a branch store here under the supervision of C. Lyndon.

Downey, Cal.—Larry Price, who for 17 years was proprietor of the Downey Grain Co., has announced his candidacy to succeed Herbert C. Legg as supervisor from the First District.

Santa Paula, Cal.—The Independent Feed & Fuel Co. has opened for business here, owned and managed by Hubert Probst, assisted by Lonnie Hobson, both formerly with the Southern Pacific Mfg. Co.

Rio Vista (Solano Co.), Cal.—The Poultry Producers Ass'n of Central California and Rio Farms are constructing an alfalfa meal plant on Ryer Island in the delta district. It is expected the mill will be completed and in operation early in October.

Terra Bella, Cal.—The Terra Bella Warehouse Co. has installed a new piler in the Deer Creek Orchards house which it has leased for the season in anticipation of an overflow tonnage of grain from the company's main warehouse. The company has bot another grain separator for seed wheat.

Sacramento, Cal.—New members enrolled in the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the Antelope Valley Hay Growers Ass'n, Ltd., Lancaster; Santa Clara Valley Dairymen's Feed Co., Santa Clara; Kingsburg Cotton Oil Co., Kingsburg; and Stephenson's Feed & Fuel Co., Rosemead.

Petaluma, Cal.—Coming by truck, train and boat, between 13,000 and 14,000 tons of feed were received July 20 at the Poultry Producers of Central California plant, the first to be stored away in the new mill. E. C. Eales, manager of the feed department, said at that time that the mills will be ready for operation within the next two weeks.

Bakersfield, Cal.—W. C. Clark, owner of the Bakersfield Grain Co., and a member of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, died suddenly July 11. His son, Donald S. Clark, Ass't Prof. of Mechanical Engineering at the California Institute of Technology and Consulting Physical Metallurgist at Pasadena, as special administrator of the Clark estate, is temporarily in charge of the business.

Oxnard Cal.—The new feed mill recently constructed on the McGrath home ranch on west Gonzales Rd. by the Dominick McGrath Estate Co. at a cost of \$10,000, for grinding feed and mixing it with molasses, features a 5,000 gal. tank. The plant is now in operation producing feed for the three McGrath Dairies. The home ranch comprises 1,350 acres and the acreage on an adjoining ranch adds another 1,800 acres.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—The Poultry Producers of Central California has purchased the huge brick and steel plant of the California Packing Corp. together with the large parking and packing shed directly opposite the Third st. structure as the permanent future home of the company's Santa Rosa district plant. The packing company's building has been used as temporary headquarters of the co-operative poultry ass'n since its warehouse and packing plant were burned last May. New machinery will be installed and the building remodeled. August Bennett is manager of the Santa Rose district plant.

CANADA

Marcelin, Sask.—The Home elevator was destroyed by fire July 12 with a loss of \$8,000.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The trestle-carried tracks into the Bawlf & Reliance elevator plants are being refilled.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Manitoba Wheat Pool has repaired the railway tracks into one of its two local elevators.

Muriel, Alta.—A 40,000-bu. elevator has been erected here by C. P. Wilson Co., Ltd., for Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.

Cannington, Ont.—The Cannington Flour Mill has been sold by N. D. Mackinon to W. R. Weeks of Newmarket, Ont.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The McCabe Elevator will recondition the trackage into the house, getting its plant in better shape to handle this year's flow of grain.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The inshore trestle-tracks at the Grain Growers elevator have been completed. A concrete subway for motor and pedestrian traffic under the tracks at the Grain Growers plant also is nearing completion.

ILLINOIS

Colmar, Ill.—P. L. and W. C. Williams are installing an Atlas Belt in their elevator.

Danvers, Ill.—The Danvers Farmers Elvtr. Co. has built a new 525-ton coal storage bin.

Farmer City, Ill.—Scholer & Gring are equipping their elevator with Atlas Bucket Belting.

Gridley, Ill.—W. J. Zehr has sold his mill, which he has operated for about 12 years, to a Eureka firm.

Altamont, Ill.—The Altamont Lumber & Grain Co. recently completed extensive improvement of its office and plant.

Nauvoo, Ill.—William Sellers has installed a hammer mill in the Kerl mill in addition to other milling equipment.

Earlville, Ill.—The Farmers Co.-op. Elvtr. Co. is improving its elevator with the installation of Atlas Bucket Belting.

Princeton, Ill.—The Princeton Elvtr. Co. recently purchased a new 20-ton Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Montezuma (Bedford p.o.), Ill.—A new gasoline engine has been installed by the local Terminal Grain Corp. elevator.

Conlogue (Paris p.o.), Ill.—Fire of undetermined origin damaged the elevator and stock of the Rudy Huston Grain Co. on July 24.

Lacon, Ill.—The local Terminal Grain Corp. elevator has been improved with installation of a new 10-bus. Richardson Automatic Scale.

Yorkville, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new Hall Signaling Grain Distributor in its elevator. George Saathoff has the contract for the work.

Blue Mound, Ill.—5,000 bus. of wheat poured out onto the Wabash railroad tracks July 8 when the Farmers Elevator burst about 20 ft. from the ground.

Galesburg, Ill.—A 20-ton 22x10 ft. Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale has been purchased by Max Albert, who recently bot the Galesburg Mlg. & Grain Co. plant.

Sullivan, Ill.—Paul Fulton is now manager of the west end elevator, succeeding Dean Dunham, who went to Findlay. His father, Henry, will continue to operate the Fulton Feed mill.

Hooppole, Ill.—Allen and Howard Mathis, partners of the Hooppole Lumber & Grain Co. for the last 11 years, have dissolved partnership, Allen selling to Howard, who is now sole owner.

Clayton, Ill.—Ed M. Swope, 62, well known local grain dealer, conducting a feed mill here and grain business in Mt. Sterling, hanged himself in his mill July 21. He had been despondent for some time.

Harristown (Niantic p.o.), Ill.—The Beall Grain Co. has put in new flooring in its driveway, inside and out.

Peoria, Ill.—R. L. Melliger of Portsmouth, Va., will succeed Harold Dillert as traffic manager of the Peoria office of Allied Mills, Inc., Mr. Dillert having been made assistant general traffic manager of the company's general offices in Chicago beginning Aug. 15.

Merna, Ill.—The Theilen elevator, owned by Paul Theilen of Bloomington, and operated by a farmers' company for the last few years, has been leased to Terminal Grain Corp. T. W. Wollenschlager continues as local manager of this 35,000 bus. elevator.

Saint Elmo, Ill.—All property of the St. Elmo Mlg. Co., which has not been in active operation for 10 years, will be sold here at public sale on Aug. 15, to determine the interests and settle the co-partnership. The property includes the mill building, three local city lots and 100 acres of land in Wheatland township. George Strobel of Altamont has been using the mill property for ten years.

Sidney, Ill.—The Sidney Grain Co. is building a three-room office building at its west elevator, with basement. The old office has been moved from the elevator site opposite the Wabash depot to the grounds adjacent to the other elevator owned by the company, two blocks east. The old building which stood at this latter site has been razed. A new 20-ton scale has been installed at the new office building. Vern Johnston is manager.

Dakota, Ill.—The destructive "pegging" pastime of breaking windows many boys indulge in was given a set-back recently when several of the youths were caught in the act at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and faced with prosecution charged with vandalism. In these modern days that have relegated that effective trip to the woodshed with Dad to the discarded "dark ages," a few legal spankings should prove both timely and effective in cases of this nature.

Reily Lake (Fort Gage p.o.), Ill.—The fire, July 19, that destroyed the old Neuling 4 story brick mill, converted into an elevator by the present owners, Nanson Commission Co. of St. Louis, and an adjoining 74-ft. elevator used by the company for wheat storage, caused an estimated loss of \$100,000. Both elevators were filled with wheat, about 50,000 bus. being burned. Jim Leavitt, manager, stated possibly efforts would be made to place the old Nanson elevator, nearby, into service for handling the present wheat crop. It has not been decided whether or not the burned elevator will be rebuilt.

CHICAGO NOTES

Members of the Board of Trade will vote Aug. 11 on a change in Rule 288 substituting "posted rate" applicable to each warehouse for the specified 1/20 cent per bushel per day for storage of grain covered by warehouse certificates tendered on deliveries.

George J. LeBeau, 72, a member of the Board of Trade for 40 years, died July 29 in the Presbyterian hospital after a heart attack. Mr. LeBeau, once employed in the weighing department of the exchange, was associated with the firm of Harris, Burrows & Hicks until last February.

Bishwambharlal Makeshwari of Bombay, India, partner of the commission and export business of the same name, has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade. Others admitted to membership are Harry B. Stoker, vice-pres. Globe Elvtr. Co., Duluth, Minn.; Leonard L. Quinby, vice-pres. West Central Co-operative Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.; Lloyd C. Stevens, San Francisco, Cal.; B. B. Fox Willoughby, New Orleans, La.; Joseph A. Dernberger, Jr., J. R. Williston & Co., New York, N. Y.; Philip V. Welshimer, R. H. Smart & Co., Chicago. Memberships in the Exchange were sold by Robert J. Reid, July 5; Clarence Rowland, Jr., July 12; Estate of J. B. Heckendorn, July 12; John G. Pennypacker, July 12; Oscar C. Hodel, July 12.

United States Dry Grain, Inc., Chicago; incorporated, 100 shares, n.p.v. common; incorporators, Sam H. Greene, Irene Greenspun, H. S. Freeman; to engage in grain business.

John H. Watson, 52, a member of the Board of Trade, died of a heart attack Aug. 1 while riding in a taxicab enroute to his home. He was a partner in the firm of John C. Lyons & Co.

Stephen Miniter, for many years Chicago manager of the American Hominy Co., and associated with Messrs. Genung, Bates, Bowman and Nattkemper, died July 6 after a long illness.

According to report Chicago elevators designated as eligible for the storage of government wheat are the Calumet A, B, and C, Rosenbaum A and B, Irondale, Central A, Norris, National, Rock Island A and B, and the Northwestern. Combined capacity of the elevators is approximately 27,000,000 bus.

Harold Dillert, Peoria traffic manager of Allied Mills, Inc., will become assistant general traffic manager of the general offices here Aug. 15. He will move his family here Oct. 1. Mr. Dillert became associated with the Peoria office in 1924; became traffic manager of the Ft. Wayne, Ind., office in 1932, and assumed the traffic manager-ship of the Peoria office in 1936.

A petition has been circulated on the Board of Trade requesting the directors to call for a ballot on suspending the "to arrive" rule from Sept. 1 to June 1, 1933. The rule governs bidding and commission charges on grain bought for deferred shipment from the country. An effort to eliminate the "to arrive" rule was defeated last month. The new petition was presented to the directors on Aug. 9.

INDIANA

Brazil, Ind.—J. F. Harris has opened a new feed store here and will do custom grinding and handle a full line of feeds.

Hammond, Ind.—The carpenter shop of the Nowak Mfg. Corp.'s local plant was burned recently, damages estimated at \$5,000.

La Fontaine, Ind.—The A. B. Martin Grain Co. has installed a new B. & E. Ball Bearing Cleaner, furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Hamlet, Ind.—The Hamlet Grain & Feed Co. has given its buildings a coat of new aluminum paint, making a very attractive appearance.—A. E. L.

Martinsville, Ind.—The Martinsville Mfg. Co. installed a new corn sheller recently, a piece of tramp iron going thru the old sheller having wrecked it.

Amity (Franklin R.F.D. 5), Ind.—Valentine & Valentine are installing a Blue Streak Hammer Mill with built-in magnetic separator and direct motor drive.

New Paris, Ind.—We have just added a Triumph Corn Sheller and a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader to our custom grinding mill.—Martins Feed Mills.

Otwell, Ind.—The Otwell Mfg. Co.'s plant, wrecked by a storm July 18, is being rebuilt. The roof, top story, engine room and engine were wrecked in the windstorm.

Hazleton, Ind.—Remodeling of the Iglehart Bros.' (Evansville) local elevator is practically completed; new machinery has been added and a large scale and dump installed.

Demotte, Ind.—Otto DeYoung was appointed administrator of the Al Konovsky Estate. The business will be continued unchanged under the trade name of Al Konovsky Estate.—A. E. L.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—Maurice Campbell, proprietor of the Campbell Grain & Feed Co., has bot the Peoples Coal Co. and will consolidate the newly acquired firm with the elevator business.

Greenfield, Ind.—Fred M. Thomas, well known in grain trade circles, having elevators at Gem and Philadelphia, and doing business as the Thomas Grain Co., has bot the Arnold Feed Store here.

Valparaiso, Ind.—The Brown Supply Co. purchased the Pennsy elevator several months ago and the elevator is now in operation, operating in conjunction with this firm's feed establishment.—A. E. L.

Bluffton, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. entertained its managers of its five elevators at Van Buren, Montpelier, Yoder, Keystone and Bluffton, and their employees at a banquet at Bluffton, Aug. 1.

Denham, Ind.—Frank Seidel purchased the J. J. Blasser elevator and is installing a new truck scale, hammer mill, mixer and other equipment. Mr. Seidel has been employed in the co-operative elevator at Winamac for the past eleven years.—A. E. L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Official transfer of title for the terminal elevator property here from the Indianapolis Public Elvtr. Corp. to the Indiana Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., was made July 21. Consideration for the million bushel terminal was reported at \$200,000.

Mellott, Ind.—Mrs. Ruth B. McCordle of Terhune has become sole owner of the Mellott grain elevator, to be known as the McCordle Grain Co. of Mellott, and opened for business July 26. Floyd E. Johnson is mgr. Mrs. McCordle is the widow of the late John W. McCordle who, with B. E. Page, formerly operated the elevator.

Southport, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co.'s heavily stocked elevator was burned July 25, with a loss estimated at \$50,000. A tremendous explosion is reported to have preceded the fire. The blaze destroyed 1,400 bus. of corn, 15,000 bus. of wheat, 1,700 bus. of oats and 100 bus. of soy beans. In addition 3,600 bus. of wheat in two box cars standing on a siding were burned. A portion of the grain may be salvaged.

Decatur, Ind.—The Pierson Grain & Supply Co. of Pierson, Ill., has filed in circuit court a preferred claim for \$2,300 against the Hight Elvtr. Co., now defunct, asserting grain stored for it in the elevator has been sold by mistake during the process of receivership. Money received from the sale of the three cars of grain, amounting to \$2,300, is now in the Millikin National bank and the Pierson company asks its return.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Earl S. Settle, former Wells County man, has been appointed manager of the new grain office established here Aug. 10 as a branch of the federal crop insurance buro. The office will not handle cash transactions but will receive and hold grain offered for storage. Mr. Settle has been in the grain business in Indianapolis and in Buffalo, N. Y., more recently being connected with the federal crop insurance buro in Minneapolis.

Speicher (Wabash R.F.D.), Ind.—The Speicher-elevator operated by the Morrow Grain Co. is now being operated by the Wabash County Farm Buro, an arrangement having been agreed upon whereby the Morrow company gave possession before the expiration of its lease Sept. 1. The Farm Buro had acquired the property at an auction held by the receiver for the Farmers and Wabash National Bank July 18. Homer Hettmansperger is the manager. The plant is being overhauled and new machinery is being installed, among the latter new cleaning, grinding and mixing equipment. Trucks will be added to the elevator service for hauling direct to the elevator from combines.

Peru, Ind.—The court has taken under advisement the suit of the Santa Fe Elvtr. directors against Sam Iddings for a permanent injunction prohibiting him from acting in any capacity as manager of the elevator company. Mr. Iddings was employed last Feb. 7 when he resigned as a director and remained in charge of the office until July 5. The directors removed him as manager early in July after a 10 days' notice, as provided in the contract of employment, asserting his services as manager were unsatisfactory, principally because he is hard of hearing and experienced trouble in serving the public and answering phone calls. Evidence was presented before Judge Phelps in Miami circuit court July 26.

Teegarden, Ind.—The Teegarden Elevator, owned and operated by the Teegarden Dairy Corp., with Lloyd Bottorff in charge, has undergone extensive repairs and is now open for business. A boot sheller, Kwik-Mix Mixer, scalping reel, drags and new motors have been installed, furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

IOWA

Hudson, Ia.—Hudson Lbr. Co. is painting its office building and feed warehouse.—A. G. T.

Herring, Ia.—A. J. Graham has leased the grain elevator at Herring with an option to buy it.

New Liberty, Ia.—Hugo Lench has installed a Sidney Fan Discharge Corn Sheller at his elevator.

Lorimer, Ia.—The Roseman Feed & Milling Co.'s warehouse was destroyed by fire July 29. Loss, \$5,000.

Auburn, Ia.—Wernimont Bros. Grain Co. has installed new barley cleaning equipment at its local elevator.

Taintor, Ia.—The Taintor Co-operative Co. is erecting a new feed warehouse about 20x50 ft.—Art Torkelson.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. is replacing 12 old coal storage bins with new ones, 16 x 18 ft. in size.

Prairie City, Ia.—The Farmers Exchange recently purchased a new Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Solberg (Rowan p.o.), Ia.—A. H. Larson of LuVerne is new manager of the local Kunz Grain Co. elevator.

Riverton, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is equipping its driveway with a set of Howell Steel Dump Grates.

Lanesboro, Ia.—The A. Moorhouse Co. of Glidden has purchased a local elevator and E. M. Waldron will manage it.

Hospers, Ia.—The Jungers Elvtr. Co. has remodeled its elevator and repainted the entire plant. Tony Reidmiller is manager.

Olaf (Belmond p.o.), Ia.—G. H. Baxter has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and is manager of the Belmond Lbr. Co. at Belmond.

Griswold, Ia.—A fire discovered the evening of July 23 on the runway of the Hansen Elevator was extinguished before any damage was done.

Fenton, Ia.—Homer Stout, of Aredale, is manager of the local Critz & Co. elevator, succeeding A. H. Peterson, manager for many years, who is retiring.

Kilduff, Ia.—The R. C. Fleck Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new Soweigh Scale and enlarged its scale platform to handle larger trucks.—Art Torkelson.

Essex, Ia.—Martin W. Johnson, Carroll Johnson and Gilbert Johnson, of the firm Johnson Bros. sustained damage to the electrical equipment at their plant July 12.

Rake, Ia.—Joseph E. Olson is new manager of the Lincoln Co-operative Elvtr., replacing Frank Hesseldahl, who has been manager of the elevator for several years.

Kanawha, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is constructing a new office, 28x32 ft., of clay block construction, with full basement. H. D. Schroeder & Sons have the contract.

Muscataine, Ia.—The McKee Feed & Grain Co. is constructing a new \$12,000 addition to its grain elevator on the river front, to be used as a grain storage plant.—A. G. T.

Swea City, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is planning to take down its west elevator building. Bids for the work were received at a board meeting Aug. 6.

Ames, Ia.—Horrors! Reports from different sections of the state disclose that poor old King Corn has lice, tiny green lice, and many of them, but little damage is expected.

Goodell, Ia.—The Hubbard Grain Co. is modernizing its elevator with the installation of Howell Distributing System with steel bin spouting, Atlas Belting and Calumet Cups.

Ottosen, Ia.—C. Bavender is now manager of the Quaker Oats' local elevator. He was formerly with the Froning Grain Co. and their successors, Johnson & Bartine, at Zeiring.

Wright, Ia.—F. E. Hyett, local elevator owner, recently was in the hospital at Iowa City for observation. He has now returned to his home at Oskaloosa where he is recuperating.—A. G. T.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Midland (Rock Rapids p.o.), Ia.—C. O. Packard of Renwick has taken over the management of the local Quaker Oats elevator, succeeding J. A. Ganan, who was transferred to Sheldon.

Armstrong, Ia.—Douglas Johnson of Havelock, Ia., has become mgr. of the local Quaker Oats elevator. He was succeeded at the Havelock Quaker Oats elevator by Andy Truelson, Jr.—L. A. G.

Boone, Ia.—A choked fan in the cupola of the Baird Grain Co. elevator caused a belt to slip, overheating a bearing and starting a fire. Quick action of an employee in calling firemen saved the plant.—"Art" Torkelson.

Larchwood, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Larchwood has been incorporated, with J. H. Roemen, pres. The new company is taking over the ownership and operation of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator here.

Wightman (Lohrville p.o.), Ia.—John Sherrard will manage the local elevator recently purchased by the A. Moorhouse Co. of Glidden. The company now operates elevators at Wightman, Lanesboro, Ralston and Glidden.

Jamaica, Ia.—Delebert Shultz, 12, son of August Shultz, broke his hip when he fell in the elevator where Mr. Shultz is employed. He attempted to go to the top of the elevator on the lift when in some manner he was caught in the ropes.—L. A. G.

Muscatine, Ia.—Shortage of barges and the low stage of the river have curtailed operations at both the McKee's Feed & Grain Co. and the Mississippi Grain & Feed Co. elevators. The McKee elevator was shut down temporarily Aug. 2 until barges could be secured.

Williamsburg, Ia.—The office and elevator of Rice & Gleason and outside equipment were under writ of attachment Aug. 4 and business of the firm suspended for the present. The company has been heavy purchasers of grain, especially corn, in this community.

Solon, Ia.—The firm of Krob & Pavel has been dissolved and Frank Krob of Ely has bot from Joseph Pavel the interest in the elevator business and will continue as sole owner. Mr. Pavel conducted the elevator here for the past nine years and together with Mr. Krob for 24 years.

Martinsburg, Ia.—W. H. France Lbr. Co. is covering the east side of its elevator with sheet iron after repairs were made. Over a period of time, it plans to recover the entire elevator. Art Dahlstrom, mgr., with local help, did the work.—Art Torkelson, with Lansom Bros. & Co.

Dysart, Ia.—The west elevator of the new W. G. Whitney Grain Co. here is being repaired. A new electric motor and head drive and new belt and hoppers are being installed and a new grain cleaner will be added. Four bins are being reconditioned and the driveway and dump will be remodeled.

Lamoni, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain & Seed Co. bot the Lamoni elevator owned by H. T. Rauch and will use it, putting the town's elevator business under that company exclusively. Bud Brenizer has been renting the elevator for a year or so. He will continue his grain business, making his headquarters with George Foreman.

Des Moines, Ia.—A frame elevator owned by the Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co., unused for a couple of years but being repaired and painted for service this year, was destroyed by fire that started in the cupola of the building the night of Aug. 3. Some corn was in the structure. J. D. Kent is pres. of the Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co.—A. G. T.

Sioux City, Ia.—A dividend of \$1.50 a share on the stock of the Terminal Grain Corporation was announced recently at the annual meeting at the West hotel. Directors re-elected included E. C. Palmer, pres.; Thomas Ashford, first vice-pres.; Cecil E. McDonald, sec'y-mgr., and O. T. Brewick, ass't mgr. George E. Call was named to replace Eugene Kelly as 2nd vice-pres.—L. A. G.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Wilder Grain Co. and the Honeyhead Products Co. are each contemplating expansion of grain storage facilities. The Wilder Grain will build an elevator that will expand its storage capacity about 100,000 bus., of concrete. John S. Metcalf & Co. have the contract. Honeyhead Products said negotiations are under way for the construction of storage elevator facilities in conjunction with the extensive expansion made by that company earlier this year when a flax processing plant was built.

Sully, Ia.—Lowell Northcutt, employed by the Sully Co-operative Exchange, had the misfortune of breaking his arm between the elbow and wrist recently. The accident occurred when he fell off a cow he was attempting to ride.—T.

Red Oak, Ia.—Replogle Mills report a business of 12,000 bus. of wheat from a fifty mile radius. The largest day's receipts was 129 loads or 15,614 bus. on July 12. The season began July 2, four days earlier than usual. Average yield has been around 20 bus., altho some have reported as high as forty. Prices have ranged from 60c to 64c. Wheat this year weighs from 58 to 61 lbs., several pounds heavier than last year's crop.—L. A. G.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Request that the Georgie-Porgie Co. be turned back to the corporation to be operated by a majority of the stockholders, or as an alternative that the court appoint a disinterested person, who has not been connected with the company, as its receiver, was filed July 30 in district court in the name of the company, by and thru its last officers and stockholders. The applicants assert the report filed early in July by J. A. Williams, receiver, is not a full report, and alleges same shows the business has lost \$12,000 in the last year.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Columbia Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Sioux City lost in its fight Aug. 1 for information concerning the grain transactions of its imprisoned former sec'y-treas., C. J. Ahmann, when District Judge Miles W. Newby ruled that employees of James E. Bennett and Lamson Bros. & Co. need not answer questions of the insurance company. The decision upheld the contention of the brokerage firms that the Columbia firm has no right to quiz the employees without filing suit. Ahmann is in prison for embezzling \$27,500 in H.O.L.C. bonds from the Columbia company.

KANSAS

Michigan Valley, Kan.—M. W. Bulmer has installed a new pneumatic truck lift at his elevator.

Buhler, Kan.—A new 200-h.p. direct connected synchronous motor has been installed by the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. J. C. Regier is mgr. here.

Rydal, Kan.—The Rickel Grain Co. of Salina has bot from G. C. Dooley his grain elevator which he has operated for the last five years.

Miltonvale, Kan.—The Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n has opened the elevator formerly operated by the Farmers Natl. Grain Corp., with G. B. C. Ruffner, mgr.

Oberlin, Kan.—Homer J. Hitchcock, 59, a partner in the Lohofener & Hitchcock grain and feed elevator business, died of a heart attack July 23. He entered the elevator business in 1924.

Marquette, Kan.—The Marquette Co-operative Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has made extensive repairs at its elevator, installing new equipment in order to facilitate the handling of this year's crop.

Satanta, Kan.—Near crop failure around here. At Ryus station the two elevators are closed and at Satanta two of the five elevators are closed. Less than 45,000 bus. of wheat marketed in Satapta this season.—Farmers Elvtr. & Mdse. Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Western Terminal Elvtr. Co. reported recent windstorm damages.

Spence (Hanover p.o.), Kan.—H. H. Neumann, manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr., injured his left hand severely recently when, in attempting to start some machinery in the elevator, it was caught in the moving machinery and badly cut.

Edgerton, Kan.—Fire destroyed a grain elevator on the farm operated by Homer and Alvin Myers, ½ mile east of here July 20, with a loss estimated about \$6,000. The elevator contained about 100 bus. of oats. The fire is believed to have started in an adjoining shed containing a gasoline engine. The elevator was owned by their father, John Myers, of Lancaster, Pa.

KENTUCKY

Pembroke, Ky.—The Pembroke Roller Mills sustained damages July 11 during a windstorm.

Hanson, Ky.—W. E. Kercheval of the Hanson Roller Mills reported windstorm damages sustained at his plant July 11.

Paynes Depot (Lexington p.o.), Ky.—Phil J. Weisenberger & Son reported windstorm damages sustained at their property July 11.

Mayfield, Ky.—For the second time in as many years the seventeen workers of the Mayfield Milling Co. were too busy handling wheat July 4 to observe the holiday on time, so they got Aug. 3 off instead.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Hagerstown, Md.—Smith & Cost has incorporated to deal in grain and feeds.

Germantown, Md.—On July 9 fire originating from a direct heat drier slightly damaged the property of the Liberty Milling Co.

Baltimore, Md.—Charles P. Blackburn, 79, for many years prominently identified with the grain trade of Baltimore, died July 28. He had been in poor health for some time. Mr. Blackburn had been engaged in the grain trade for more than 50 years, becoming inactive several years ago; he established the firm of C. P. Blackburn & Co. He served as vice-pres. of the Chamber of Commerce in 1907, 1908 and 1924; was for many terms a member of the board of directors and served on many of the important com'tes of the chamber during his career in the trade. An official delegation representing the Chamber of Commerce composed of Eugene Blackford, Edward Netre, Oscar M. Gibson and Chas. J. Landers attended the funeral services on July 30.

MICHIGAN

Three Rivers, Mich.—The Russell H. Jenkins interests are contemplating opening a cereal factory here.

Tecumseh, Mich.—New mill equipment at the William Hayden Milling Co. plant has speeded up unloading.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.—The theft of \$45 in cash from the Farmers Milling Co. office July 21 was reported by Mgr. Hugo Madaus.

Morrice, Mich.—Luman G. Rothney, owner and manager of the Morrice Grain & Bean Co., has installed a new Sidney Feed Mixer.

SMUT TREATERS

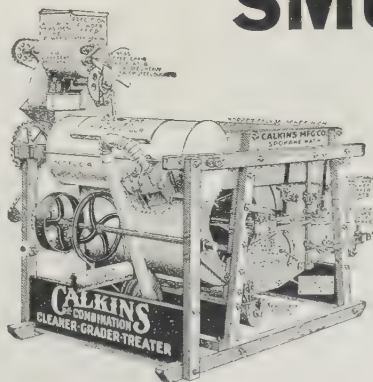
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Carson City, Mich.—The Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co.'s elevator has been given a new coat of paint.

Albion, Mich.—Thieves entered the Earl J. Young elevator the night of July 31 thru a forced window, but found no money for their efforts.

Boyer City, Mich.—The Boyne City Co-operative Co. has installed a Nickle Hammer Mill Feeder, which is driven from the Blue Streak mill shaft with V-belts.

Parma, Mich.—Thieves broke into the Parma Grain Co. elevator July 17, obtaining about \$40 in cash and leaving several hundreds of dollars in checks strewn about the office floor.

Carson City, Mich.—Wallace & Morley have installed a hammer mill with built-in magnetic separator and a corn sheller in their local elevator. The mill is driven by a 40 h.p. electric motor.

Alma, Mich.—A Nickle Two-Roll Crusher has been installed in the local Michigan Bean Co. elevator, for feeding the new hammer mill. The load on the grinding mill is regulated by remote variable flow control on the crusher.

Carson City, Mich.—The Lyon Milling Co. has installed a Big Chief Hammer Mill with a Nickle Two-Roll Crusher-Feeder and a Stearns Magnetic Separator built into the grinding mill. The unit is driven by an 1800-r.p.m. electric motor.

Saline, Mich.—The Ford Motor Co. recently opened its soybean plant here. The old Schuyler grist mill has been converted into a cleaning and storage plant and a new building was erected to house the flaking and oil extraction equipment.

Montrose, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. of Saginaw has bot and taken over the local elevator operated in the past by the Michigan Bean Co., also of Saginaw. The new owners will continue the business with Louis Kaltzow remaining as manager.

Haslett, Mich.—The Haslett grain elevator has been extensively remodeled. New chutes have been installed; the west wing of the building prepared for storage space; machinery has been rebuilt and set in more convenient locations; the cupola pulled down; all buildings painted and green tile put on the roof.

Durand, Mich.—George Judson has taken over in his name complete ownership of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. His father, Ephraim Judson, owner of the company for nearly 40 years, died in 1936 and the deal was made with the administrator of the estate. The new owner has been associated with the business for the last 25 years.

Brown City, Mich.—The Eureka Elevator is building a plant on the site of the Eureka Milling Co. elevator that burned in August, 1923. The new corrugated steel covered elevator will be used to care for beans. Offices will be located in the front corner on the first floor; the east front will be used for the display of seeds, feeds, etc. W. R. Neumann, for six years with the Eureka Milling Co., is now manager of the Eureka Elevator, having been with this firm for 13 years.

MINNESOTA

Redwood Falls, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing Atlas Elevator Belting and Calumet Cups.

Lake Crystal, Minn.—Harry Robinson, of Truman, has taken over the John F. Pietsch feed mill business here.

Lockhart, Minn.—The Case Grain Co. has installed in its local elevator a 10-h.p. motor bot of R. R. Howell Co.

La Salle, Minn.—C. Bloomquist, 49, mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co. here, was electrocuted when he fell over a motor.

Lake Wilson, Minn.—A reorganization of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is contemplated during the coming year.

Foxhome, Minn.—Improvements are being made on the Farmers Elevator including a complete new siding of steel.

Lancaster, Minn.—Oscar Gilbertson, of Wimbledon, N. D., has moved to Lancaster and will manage the Farmers elevator.

Lake City, Minn.—F. J. Page, former mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. of Worthington, is now managing the Farmers Elvtr. here.

Halstad, Minn.—A new 20-ton dump scale and dump is being installed at the Halstad Elvtr. Co. elevator by T. E. Ibberson Co.

Pipestone, Minn.—The Flanley Grain Co., of Sioux City, Ia., has opened a local office with William K. Denham in charge.

Perley, Minn.—Thieves recently forced an entrance to the Lee Elvtr. Co.'s office, broke open the safe but found nothing of value.

Klossner, Minn.—New dumping equipment has been installed at the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator here by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Ada, Minn.—A Strong-Scott Dump has been installed and other repairs made at the Ada Elvtr. Co.'s plant here by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Olivia, Minn.—L. J. Klukas of Estelline, S. D., has taken over the management of the Olivia Farmers Elvtr., succeeding J. H. Schlueter, who recently resigned.

Janesville, Minn.—The plant of the Janesville Farmers Elvtr. Co. was purchased by the J. G. Dill Co. The plant consists of grain elevator warehouses and coal sheds.

Priam (Willmar p.o.), Minn.—The Priam Elevator is being equipped with new Atlas Belting and Calumet Cups. Welch Bros. of Hancock recently bot the elevator from A. E. Odegaard.

Clarkfield, Minn.—New buckets, belts and head drives are being installed in the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s mill. A Strong-Scott Dump was also a part of the new equipment. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Green Isle, Minn.—Ferdinand Kiecker, who has managed the Green Isle Elevator the past few years, resigned his position and has moved to Carver. The elevator is now under the management of Aug. Schafer.

Duluth, Minn.—Elected to membership in the Board of Trade early this month were Albert Solberg, with Hoover Grain Co., Chester K. Hughes and M. P. McGraw, Russell Miller Milling Co., also D. W. Stocking, D. T. Helm & Co.—F. G. C.

Ada, Minn.—Following 20 years of successful operation, the Hadler Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has been granted a new charter and has been reorganized with the following officers: pres., Victor Hanson; vice pres., Leland Rill; sec'y, Emil Wagner.

Anoka, Minn.—Louis E. Smith, of Minneapolis, has purchased the Anoka Feed Mill and Robert L. Smith, his son, will be manager of the business. The Anoka Feed Mill has been under the management of the Anoka Fuel Corp., of which A. W. Paulson is pres.

Winnebago, Minn.—Will Bottomley retired as manager of the Farmers' Elevator Co. because of ill health, but was retained upon the board in an advisory capacity. He will be succeeded as manager by Ormand Otterson, who has been his assistant for the past 11 years.

Brooten, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is completely overhauling its elevator preparatory to movement of the new crop. Equipment will include a Clow-Winter Head Drive with Fairbanks-Morse Motor, Howell Distributing System, Atlas Bucket Belting and Calumet Cups.

Duluth, Minn.—The annual Board of Trade golf tournament was held at the Ridgeview club. Aug. 3, and J. Juul won the pres.'s cup, for low net. Mr. Juul shot a 91-22-69 to cap the honors in the handicap event. Ed. Fuller had an 80-5-75 score. Ray Peterson, last year's winner, was second low.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—The Northwest Scales & Measures Ass'n held its annual picnic and convention in Duluth July 30 and 31. Some 250 delegates from thruout the North Central states attended. E. M. Curl, Superior, vice pres. of the Ass'n, and K. Lockwood, a director, had charge of the local arrangements.—F. G. C.

Dundas, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. of Northfield is planning to build a 25,000-bu. grain elevator here, to cost approximately \$15,000, with a large feed grinding and mixing department. While plans for the structure probably will be completed soon, the actual construction may not begin until next year.

Stewartville, Minn.—Fire recently badly damaged the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

Kensington, Minn.—Lightning burning out a meter in the Kellogg Commission Co.'s elevator July 4, left entrance wires touching, causing a fire that slightly damaged the property.

Waseca, Minn.—Repairs are being made at the old Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co. mills which were recently leased by the Russell-Miller Milling Co. to the International Milling Co. of New Prague for wheat storage. The total capacity of the elevators is 485,000 bus.

Luverne, Minn.—In honor of E. A. Brown, 84, founder of the line of E. A. Brown Co. elevators, 35 employees of the company were guests at a banquet June 27 at the Manitou Hotel. Mr. Brown entered the grain business at Ash Creek many years ago and now controls a line of 21 elevators in Minnesota, South Dakota and Iowa.

Belgrade, Minn.—Modernization of the Belgrade flour mill, started last fall, has been completed at a cost of \$15,000. Added to the mill have been a new warehouse and other features, including an elevator driveway and hydraulic dumps. New milling equipment, a new loading platform and display rooms have also been added.

Crookston, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, thru its secretary, A. F. Nelson, sponsored a meeting of elevator operators from northwestern Minnesota July 21, held at the Armory, when details of the federal crop insurance program as it will affect their business were discussed. More than 200 elevator operators were in attendance.

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—Work was started recently on the construction of the new Northern Seed & Grain Co. elevator annex, to be located just south of the present elevator plant. The new building will be of frame and galvanized iron construction, 24x36 ft. in size and cribbed 38 ft. high to the roof. The addition of the new annex will more than double the plant's present storage capacity for grain.

Climax, Minn.—The Climax Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n, Inc., has been incorporated with capital stock, \$25,000; to purchase, sell, handle and market for itself and others, grain, all other agricultural products, fuel, feed, farm supplies, machinery and equipment on the co-operative plan. The incorporators were: C. A. Gronberg, Knut Svenson, P. E. Estenson, C. M. Davidson, of Climax; H. B. Larson, of Nielsville, and K. O. Brokke, of Buxton, N. D.

Jackson, Minn.—Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n held its annual meeting in the Armory July 17. Approximately 125 grain men attended. Charles Hofstrom, mgr. of the Co-operative Elvtr. Co., Windom, was re-elected a director; C. J. Blumh, mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Co., Luverne, and Paul Dilley, Hubbard & Palmer Co., Mankato, are new directors. Henry Mikkelsen, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Okabena and pres. of ass'n, presided. A. F. Nelson, sec'y of the Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, spoke.

Arco, Minn.—Western Grain Men's Ass'n met July 12 when A. F. Nelson, sec'y of the Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, addressed those present on the subject of the place of the country elevator in the government programs. Rene Paradis, requesting the floor, pointed out the financial loss many grain dealers have experienced as a result of dealing with financially unreliable truckers. He stated one trucker alone had bills amounting to \$70,000 outstanding against him. G. H. Homme moved that the pres. appoint a com'te of three members to draft a resolution to present to proper parties which would declare the ass'n opposed to acreage reduction for spring wheat, which motion was carried. A. A. Moritz, Brookings, brot up the matter of handling combined grain which is not in proper condition and expressed the opinion that grain buyers should refuse to accept it until it is in shape sufficiently sound to handle.

J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.

Established 1848

NINETY YEARS of Efficient Grain Service. Four Generations have shipped to TEASDALE.

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Official Brown-Duval MOISTURE TESTERS

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and a complete line of grain and seed testing equipment. Every item guaranteed up to government specifications.

HARRY B. OLSON 211 W. Wacker Drive
CHICAGO, ILL.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Minneapolis office of General Foods has moved to Rand Tower.

King Midas Flour Mills has bot the Brooks Elvtr. Co. plant and will use it for the manufacture of a full line of mixed feeds.

Roy Wagner, 60, sec'y and treas. of the D. R. Wagner Co., died recently. He had been identified with the grain trade for 38 years.

Alterations costing \$5,500 are being made on storage bins at the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. plant on 3rd Ave., S.E. H. N. Leighton Co. is the contractor; E. H. Mirick is manager of the grain department.

Barnett Faroll, of Faroll Bros., Chicago, has purchased a membership in the Chamber of Commerce. Faroll Bros. have opened a Minneapolis office with Charles P. Burbeau as manager. Mr. Burbeau was formerly with the Harris-Upham Co. here.

C. G. Williams was elected pres. of the Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n. He succeeds W. F. Dalrymple, J. A. Bolton was named vice pres. and Charles H. McCarthy was elected to the board of directors. J. H. McEnary was re-elected sec'y.

MISSOURI

Winfield, Mo.—C. G. Arnhold, 82, in the milling and grain business here for 25 years, died June 25.

Wyconda, Mo.—The old grain elevator was purchased by Frank Witcher recently and moved to his place.

Lathrop, Mo.—Oral M. Robinson sustained slight damage to his electrical equipment on July 15 at the O. M. Robinson Elevator.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Mid-Continent Grain Co., of which John Stark is the active head, has moved to new offices in the Board of Trade.

Columbia, Mo.—Joe Lyons, head of the Boone County Milling Co., passed away the middle of July from a combination of a heart attack with acute indigestion.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Milling operations of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., suspended for the last several months, have been resumed. Operation of the elevator in storing grain had not been suspended.

Marshall, Mo.—E. E. Michaelis, formerly of Tipton, is the new manager of the Dannen Grain & Milling Co.'s Marshall Molasses Feed Mills, replacing Ralph McCorkle as head of the company here.—P. J. P.

Osborn, Mo.—Early construction of a 60x80 ft. frame, iron-clad implement house, and farm machinery service unit, and of a new and larger cob house, is planned by Manager J. D. Dunham for the Osborn Elvtr. Ass'n.

Kansas City, Mo.—Philip Pillsburg, who has had charge of the Chicago branch of the Pillsbury Flour Mill Co. for the past five years, will also manage the Kansas City office, dividing his time between the two cities.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade recently adopted new regulations to govern official weights on grain at local elevators by the appointment of a Board of Trade Scales Com'te; which com'te will have supervision over elevator weighmasters.

Kansas City, Mo.—Directors of the American Royal Live Stock Show have decided to elect George H. Davis, pres. of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., and of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as the Royal's pres., to fill the vacancy made by the death of J. C. Swith Jan. 31.

Edina, Mo.—Arthur Hunolt, operator of the Edina Feed Mill, was badly cut on the right hand recently, when a file which he was using to loosen matter clogged in one of the grinders, struck one of the burrs, was forced from his grasp and stuck his hand a hard blow. Several stitches were required to close the cut.—P. J. P.

MIDWEST GRAIN BINS

answers your surplus storage problems. 5 sizes, 500 to 2250 Bu. Easy to move or erect. Extra profit also selling bins to your former customers who require farm storage. Also steel Corn Crib. Write for particulars.



Midwest Steel Products Co.
728 X Delaware, Kansas City, Mo.

Joplin, Mo.—J. M. Cook, former St. Louis grain merchant, is manager of the former Brand-Dunwoody Mig. Co. plant, recently taken over by the Marco Mig. Co. Improvements have been completed on the 200,000 bu. elvtr. and feed plant. The flour mill is not being operated.

Maryville, Mo.—Formal opening of the Dannen Grain & Milling Co.'s newly constructed elevator, celebrated as "Farmers' Day," was held July 27. H. L. Dannen, head of the Dannen Milling Co., and Charles A. Ramsey, local manager, had arranged a special program of events for the occasion. Visitors during the day were conducted on tours thru the elevator and new warehouse.

Sturgeon, Mo.—H. J. Sonksen of Columbia, employed by the Acme Chemical Co. there, on July 25 bot the Harper Elevator, operated for several years by C. L. Harper as the Harper Elvtr. Co., and the business will be known in the future as the Sturgeon Elvtr. Co. Dewey Roberts will be mgr., assisted by Miller Mathis, employed at the elevator for several years. Mr. Roberts has been engaged in farming for the last two years and for six years prior to that was employed in a hardware store. The new firm will buy poultry, eggs and cream and buy and sell all kinds of feed. A new Hammer King Hammer Mill and a feed mixer are being installed at the elevator.—P. J. P.

Hamilton, Mo.—Tho not yet fully completed, the new 20,000 bu. studded and iron-clad elevator of the Farmers Produce & Grain Co. began receiving wheat before the end of July, hardly more than three weeks after construction was started. This 8-bin elevator on a 30x32 ft. full concrete basement, is 52 ft. from the ground to the plate, has an 18 ft. cupola, and bird-proof eaves and screened windows. The 14x14 ft. driveway thru the track side of the house has a single pit and an overhead truck lift. Machinery in the elevator includes two legs, with 12x7 inch Salem Buckets, both legs being driven in unison by a 7½ h.p. F-M inclosed motor thru a reduction unit and a roller chain. A 5-h.p. F-M inclosed motor and reduction unit in the basement has two speeds for running the steel-bottomed drag from the receiving pit. A Western Corn Sheller, a Western Gyrating Cleaner, a Hall Distributor and a manlift complete the mechanical equipment in the modern country elevator which has carload as well as truckload receiving facilities. D. M. Shaler superintended the construction. Frank Donaldson is manager of the owner-operator company.

MONTANA

Ulm, Mont.—Fred Deering, formerly of Brady, is now manager of the Farmers Union elevator here.

Wyola, Mont.—William Chapman, local elvtr. man, has installed a new penumatic lift in his plant.

Lambert, Mont.—Leonard Ziegler, of Richey, has taken charge of the local International Elvtr.

Straw, Mont.—The Gallatin Elvtr. Co. has opened its local elevator with Gus Anderson in charge.

Grassrange, Mont.—Mr. Walsh is the new manager for the Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Brady, Mont.—A new roof has been put on the elevator of the Lewis Grain Co. by the Victor Const. Co.

Fairview, Mont.—The Fairview Mill Co. is equipping its driveway with a set of Howell Dump Grates.

Wibaux, Mont.—The Wibaux Co-operative Elvtr. Co. reported windstorm damages sustained at its plant recently.

Winifred, Mont.—J. Kusler, of Ft. Peck, Mont., is the new manager of the Case Grain Co. elevator. It will be known as the Atlantic Elevator under the new management.

Grassrange, Mont.—The scale has been repaired and a 20-h.p. Fairbanks "Z" engine installed for the Montana Elvtr. Co., Victor Const'n Co. doing the work.

Billings, Mont.—Contract for a new aluminum paint job, together with installation of an additional elevating leg and other repairs has been let by Wm. O'Loughlin, Independent Elevator, who recently purchased the old Powers Elevator, to the Victor Const'n Co. Work will be finished for the movement of the new crop.

Stanford, Mont.—The Stanford Roller Mills have been reopened with Geo. Vandenberg, formerly of Spalding, Neb., as manager. Associated with him is Tom C. Scruby, also of Nebraska.

Madoc, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is making general improvements in its elvtr. including the installation of a Winters Head Drive with Fairbanks-Morse Motor and a Howell Head Pulley.

Lewistown, Mont.—An outside scale, new drive for head, new Calumet Bucket and repairs to approach and driveway were recently installed for the Montana Elvtr. Co. by Victor Const'n Co.

Richland, Mont.—The two local elevators that have been closed during the past few years, are being reopened this fall. Elmer Bahn has accepted the position as manager of the International and Paul Paulsen will be manager of the Big Flat.

Brady, Mont.—Leroy Mustoe has been employed as manager of the Brady Equity Elvtr., succeeding Fred Deering, who is now located at Ulm. Mr. Mustoe was formerly employed at the Lewis Grain Co. elevator as bookkeeper and elevator attendant.

Laurel, Mont.—B. B. Hageman, a former Laurel resident, who has been living in Dighton, Kan., returned here and has taken over the old Denio elevator on West Main St., which he plans to open in the near future. The elevator is being cleaned and the equipment is being put into operating condition. The elevator has been idle several years.

Cascade, Mont.—William Greeley, pres. of the Greeley Elvtr. Co. of Great Falls, recently closed a deal with the Cascade Mig. & Elvtr. Co., which recently ceased operations, for the 140,000 bu. capacity concrete storage tanks of the old Equity Co-op. elevator, which will be prepared to accommodate long wheel base trucks. Bob Simmons, long employed by the Cascade Mill, will be in charge of the local elevator. The company will also handle feeds, etc.

Lewistown, Mont.—John T. Kelly, chief of the grain division of the state department of agri. predicted that about 500 grain elevators will be in operation in Montana at the height of the harvest season this year. Last year there were 321 in operation in the state. He said, barring unforeseen developments, it appeared the state would harvest a crop of wheat ranging from 60 to 70 million bus. this year. Last year's crop was 24,280,000 bus. and in 1927 it hit its highest peak, 81,713,000 bus. Mr. Kelly stated the increase in elevators in operation already has shown on the records in his office, one organization which had 26 elevators licensed last year having applied for 51 1938 licenses to July 14. Most of the elevators opened late in July, harvesting having started early in the majority of areas.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—Storz Brewing Co. will build a cupola on its elevator to cost \$200.

Murray, Neb.—The Robinson Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged during a windstorm July 21.

Waverly, Neb.—Myron M. Haning, 82, grain buyer here for the last 36 years, died July 25.

O'Neill, Neb.—E. D. Leach has opened the Leach Elvtr. and is buying and selling all kinds of grain.

Belgrade, Neb.—John Thomas, of Fullerton, has leased the local Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator of which G. F. Malander was former manager.

ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat — Indirect Heat — And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

The Ellis Drier Co.

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Wymore, Neb.—Black Bros. has moved its main offices from Beatrice to Wymore where its principal milling operations are located.

Wymore, Neb.—Glen Mitchell has purchased the Farmers Grain, Lumber & Coal Co. plant here and has opened the elevator which had been closed for some time.

Schuyler, Neb.—The Golden West Grain Co., operated by Gerald Ehnberger, is one of seven elevators in the state approved by the CCC as suitable for storage in connection with the federal wheat loan program.

Falls, City., Neb.—The Falls City Milling Co. and Thos. J. Whitaker were named defendants in a suit filed in federal court at Lincoln Aug. 2 by E. E. Fulenwider, of Iowa, asking \$10,000 actual damages for alleged defamation.

Crookston, Neb.—The Crookston Elvtr. was sold by Dolphin Jones Grain Co. to Chadron Flour Mill, Chadron, Neb., May 7, who will continue to operate under the same management and extend the business by making Crookston a distribution point for their flour and mill products.—F. W. Greene, mgr., Crookston Elvtr. Co.

Beatrice, Neb.—Black Bros. will continue to operate its feed mill and elevator here following the removal of the company's main offices to Wymore July 24 after 54 years in business here. The company kept possession of the water rights here so it may, at any time, rebuild the mill on Court st. that burned in February, 1937. Russell McClure will be in charge of the local office.

Cozad, Neb.—Explosion believed caused by spontaneous combustion shot flames 50 ft. high in a fire that destroyed the large alfalfa milling plant of the Noel Cover sheep yards Aug. 1, destroying nearly 5,000 tons of meal valued at about \$16,000 and caused a total loss estimated at \$40,000. Water from an irrigation ditch two miles north of town, diverted into a lateral up to the blaze, aided fire departments from Cozad, Lexington and Gothenburg in keeping the fire away from two large grain elevators.

Lincoln, Neb.—The following elevators, approved by the Commodity Credit Corp. in the Federal wheat loan program, automatically are eligible to issue warehouse certificates which will be honored by the federal agents: Updike Grain Co., Council Bluffs; Western-Central Co-operative Grain Co., Omaha and Fremont; Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co., Gibson and Omaha; Golden West Grain Co., Schuyler; Holdrege Moller Mills, Holdrege; Consolidated Mills, Terminal Elvtrs., and Continental Bank Co., Omaha.

Chadron, Neb.—The Chadron Flour Mills was host to the Chadron Volunteer Firemen the evening of July 19 when the fire fighters gathered in a special drill at the plant and were shown each section of the elevator and mills and given an opportunity to learn, first hand, the best method of fighting fire there, should one occur, and the quickest way of entering the plant. Methods used by the mill company in fire protection and prevention were explained and demonstrated, after which coffee and doughnuts were served.

Murdock, Neb.—H. E. "Slatts" Carson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr., is Republican candidate for sheriff of Cass County. He has been manager of the elevator since 1927.

Central City, Neb.—John C. Naylor was appointed manager of the T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s Union Pacific Elvtr., succeeding William Palmteer, 68, who passed away July 17, after 27 years as manager at the elevator. Mr. Naylor entered upon his new duties July 21. He announced his withdrawal from the race for election as county judge following his acceptance of the elevator position. Mr. Naylor was affiliated with associate companies of the T. B. Hord Grain Co. for approximately 20 years. Harry Persons and Cleo A. Sealey have been retained by the company as his assistants.

NEW YORK

Penn Yan, N. Y.—The Birkett Mills will increase its local grain storage capacity approximately 30,000 by the building of five 61-ft. storage tanks.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Decker & Bass Co. has been organized to do a general merchandising business in feed, grain and flour. The company expects to do an exporting business as well as domestic. Principals were associated formerly with the Van Vechten Mfg. Corp.

Buffalo, N. Y.—New members in the Corn Exchange include Merrill D. Guild, of the Indiana Grain Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.; Franklin J. Maurer, Ohio Farmers Grain Corp., Fostoria, O. A change of membership was from that of Adolph Mayer to Gerald W. Durant, both of the Continental Grain Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—George W. Hipp, formerly in business on his own account and with Wilber-Ellis in Chicago, has opened a feed brokerage office in this city. His son, William, is associated with him in the business, and he expects his other two sons, George B. and Robert F., to join him as soon as their education is completed.

Lockport, N. Y.—Two bids were received and filed July 28 for the building, machinery and office equipment of the bankrupt Niagara Falls Mfg. Co. at the auction conducted on the premises. Bids were also received separately for the buildings, real estate and office equipment. The bankruptcy referee, with whom the bids were filed, acted on them at a meeting in the federal court in Buffalo Aug. 2.

NORTH DAKOTA

Rolla, N. D.—Improvements are under way at the Imperial elevator here.

Deering, N. D.—R. L. Olson, Farmers elevator mgr., resigned his position.

Fairmont, N. D.—The La Mars Co-op. Elvtr. has installed Calumet Cups.

Manfred, N. D.—Lyle Bye has taken over the management of the O. & M. Elevator here.

Emerado, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing new Atlas Belting and cups.

Harlow, N. D.—Oscar Palm, formerly of Knox, is mgr. of the St. Anthony & Dakota elvtr. here.

Cathay, N. D.—Clyde Leik is mgr. of the J. C. Miller Elevator Co. elevator which was recently opened.

Buttsville, N. D.—Edwin Johnson, formerly of La Moure, is manager of the Andrews Grain Co. elevator.

Rutland, N. D.—The Rutland elevator, closed for some time, was reopened recently with John S. Swanson as manager.

Oberon, N. D.—The elevator building and stock of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. were damaged by fire July 26.

Rock Lake, N. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. is equipping its elvtr. with a set of Howell Steel Dump Grates.

Sanborn, N. D.—Elliott Gray, of Sarles, has moved to Sanborn, where he is manager of the Woodworth Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Bowman, N. D.—C. J. Phelan, 56, pres. of the Western Lumber & Grain Co. here, died in a Minneapolis Hospital on July 28.

Wildrose, N. D.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Wildrose will be reopened this fall with George Medalen as manager.

Arnegard, N. D.—The Farmers elevator is again open for business after having been closed for several years with Ivar Midstokke as general manager.

Grafton, N. D.—H. M. Hanson is improving his elevator with the installation of a Howell Head Drive with Fairbanks-Morse Motor, and Calumet Cups.

Grafton, N. D.—A new grain cleaning machine has been installed at the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. elevator. The machine will handle 600 bus. an hour.

Williston, N. D.—Frank T. Simons, recently appointed manager of the Big Flat Elvtr. Co.'s plant here, has moved his family here from Triumph, Minn.

Knox, N. D.—Oliver Sundre, of Leeds, is manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator here. Oscar Palm, who formerly operated the elevator, is in charge of a house at Harlow.

Bowbells, N. D.—About 30 farmers in this area have named a temporary com'te to make arrangements for the purchase of a grain elevator here. Palmer Christenson is temporary sec'y.

Enderlin, N. D.—J. O. Funk, of Norma, N. D., has been named manager of the Atlantic Elvtr. Co. elevator here, succeeding Fred Boon who resigned to become manager of an elevator near Devils Lake.

Bismarck, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. will erect a 16x12 ft. addition to its elevator, to be used as an office, to cost approximately \$1,500. A new driveway will be built and a new outside scale installed.

Berea (Valley City, p. o.) N. D.—The Berea Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently gave its local elevator a general overhauling and repairing, getting equipment ready for the new crop. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Columbus, N. D.—Paul Erickson, former manager of the Occident Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator and transferred to Spiritwood, N. D., last year, is expected to return to Columbus to again assume management of the company's elevator here.

La Moure, N. D.—Edwin Johnson, manager-buyer of the Farmers Union elevator at La Moure for about 14 years, is closing the elevator at La Moure and will move to Buttsville to be buyer there for the elevator of the Andrews Grain Co.

Nortonville, N. D.—The two elevators in Nortonville were opened recently. W. E. Buck is manager of the Cargill elevator and E. E. Bunn of the Nortonville elevator.

Warwick, N. D.—The grain elevators at Warwick have made extensive repairs. The Equity elevator has installed a new 15-ton scale. The Farmers Grain Co. has painted its elevator office, and the Valley Grain Co. has installed a new 15-ton Fairbanks Scale at its elevator.

Hatton, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator was destroyed by fire July 25 with a loss estimated at \$15,000, insured. A short circuit in the cupola motors is thought to have started the blaze. While the elevator's capacity was 45,000 bus., it contained only about 2,000 at the time of the fire. N. R. Tackland is manager.

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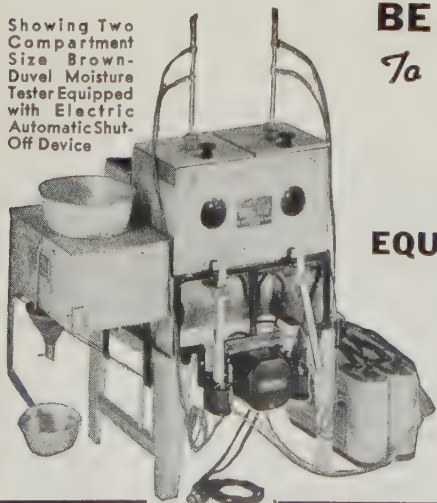
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Steele, N. D.—Fred Klein, of Beulah, was appointed manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, succeeding Richard Hoffland, who resigned.

Alexander, N. D.—About 30 farmers attended the meeting held here in connection with a matter of developing a farmers co-operative elevator in Alexander. Anton Novak was chairman of the meeting. It was decided that due to the lateness of the season it would be impossible to get a co-operative elevator in operation here to handle this year's crop and the matter was laid over until next year.

OHIO

Tiffin, O.—The Tiffin Farmers Exchange Co. plant was damaged by wind recently.

Grafton, O.—The Grafton State Farm has installed a new Kelly Duplex Drag Feeder.

Foraker, O.—Mrs. Geo. Kraft, owner, with her husband, of the grain elvtr. here, died July 25.

Sycamore, O.—The Davis Elevator has installed a new corn sheller furnished by Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Continental, O.—The Farmers Elevator has been repaired and modernized for the handling of this year's crop.

Cleveland, O.—Loren S. Sheets, 81, former pres. and founder of the Sheets Elvtr. Co. died July 31 after a prolonged illness.

Dayton, O.—The Dwyer Mills has installed a new No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Berlin, O.—Berlin Elvtr. Co. has added two new Sidney Mixers to its machinery equipment, complete with drives and motors.

Middletown, O.—A. J. Moorehead recently bot the bankrupt F. O. Diver Mfg. Co. property, which includes a 140-bbl. mill, at auction.

Wilshire, O.—The capacity for handling grain at the Farmers Grain Co. elevator has been enlarged and extensive improvements made.

Houston, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. has installed a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Republic, O.—Republic Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. purchased recently from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co., a Tag-Heppenstall Moisture Tester.

Fremont, O.—The warehouse of the Fang-boner Seed Co. was destroyed by fire July 25, loss \$2,500. Spontaneous combustion was given as cause of fire.

Marion, O.—Avery Dodge, advertising man, recently with McMillen Feed Mills and Central Soya Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., is now advertising mgr. of Old Fort Mills, Inc.

Napoleon, O.—The mill and contents of the Napoleon Alfalfa Co. was destroyed by fire July 25, with \$5,000 loss. Spontaneous combustion was given as cause of fire.

Uniopolis, O.—Raleigh Beech, employed by the Waynesfield Grain Co., had the small finger of his left hand amputated when it was caught in the grinder he was operating.

Columbus, O.—Elevators, Inc., has been formed, to operate a grain elevator. Authorized capital is \$25,000; incorporators include Pauline E. May, Evelyn Thompson, and John J. Chess-tham.

Weyers (Sandusky, p. o.), O.—The grain elevator and seed storage house recently bot by the O. & M. Seed Co. is in operation at unexpected volume. Glenn Monfort, Green Springs, O., is pres. of the company.

North Creek, O.—North Creek Grain Co., has installed considerable new equipment including a mixer, Ajax Hammer Mill, sheller, scale, hoist, and miscellaneous equipment, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Continental, O.—Raabe Coal & Builders Supply Yard has installed new equipment including several elevators, combined sheller and boot, corn drag, and electric truck hoist, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Bryan, O.—Henry C. Dachsteiner, 66, pres. of the Bryan Transfer Elvtr. and widely known in Ohio grain circles, died July 26 in St. Vincent's Hospital, Toledo, where he was undergoing treatment for an intestinal disorder.

Troy, O.—After having been in the grain business for 28 years, the last 20 as manager for Martin & Rehmerth at Troy, Jesse Lewis has resigned and expects to devote his time to his private interests, his resignation effective July 30.

Columbus, O.—The following new members have been enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n: Athena Elvtr., Wren; Hudson Products, Defiance; F. W. Kibbler Mfg. Co., Mt. Orab; Toledo Soybean Products Co., Toledo.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Soybean Products Co. has been incorporated by Ira Bame, A. A. Bame and Morris Bame. The business was started about a year ago. A. A. Bame is pres. and general mgr., Morris Bame, supt., and Chris O. Wessendorf, formerly with the Norris Grain Co., Toledo, traffic mgr.

Greenville, O.—Joseph C. Cole, 68, retired grain dealer and founder of the firm now known as Cole Bros., elevator, died July 17 after an extended illness. He was active until ill health forced his retirement in 1936, and the business was then taken over by his two sons, Pierre and Dale, who now operate it.

Sidney, O.—The fall meeting and field day of the Ohio Grain Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held Sept. 20 at the Sidney Golf & Country Club, convening at 9:30 a.m. with lunch at 1 o'clock to be followed by games, golf, guessing contests, tennis. Valuable prizes have been donated by members to be awarded contestants. Headquarters will be at the Wagner hotel where the regular fall meeting of the officers, directors and com'ites will be held on Monday evening, Sept. 19.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

OKLAHOMA

Hugo, Okla.—Shawnee Milling Co. report wind-storm damages sustained July 15.

Gould, Okla.—If the crop is not cut too much this year, we will enlarge our plant.—S. W. Carmack Elevator.

Ada, Okla.—Harry Lundgaard, mgr. and sec'y-treas. of the Ada Mfg. Co. for 13 years, has been made pres. of the company, succeeding the late W. L. Chapman.

Woodward, Okla.—The Fisher Grain Co. has completed the new 9,000-bu. addition to its elevator to accommodate the large wheat crop. The elevator before held 7,000.

El Reno, Okla.—Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock; incorporators, James W. Maney, Oklahoma City; Walter H. Boon, Kermit P. Schafer, El Reno.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Thornton, Wash.—Frank N. Newmyer, 56, well known grain dealer, died July 14.

Midland (Bismarck p.o.), Wash.—A \$20,000 fire destroyed the Henry Berger grain and feed warehouse July 27.—F. K. H.

Oakesdale, Wash.—The new elevator of the Mark P. Miller Mfg. Co. is rapidly nearing completion. Installation of machinery is yet to be completed.

Puyallup, Wash.—For the first time the Western Washington Fair here will include a hay and grain show in the exhibits week of Sept. 18-25.—F. K. H.

Mondovi, Wash.—Kelly Stevens has been named mgr. of the Davenport Union Warehouse elevator here, succeeding Walter Smith, who was transferred to Davenport.

Coulee City, Wash.—John Gill has sold his interest in the Dodd & Gill grain and implement business to Walter Gilberry, the new firm to be known as Dodd & Gilberry.

Portland, Ore.—Fred W. Clark, chief statistician for the Portland Merchants Exchange for the past 35 years, and Miss Bertha M. Fraser were united in marriage early this month.

Winchester, Ida.—A. E. Lukens of Craigmont opened the Winchester Warehouse he recently leased, Aug. 1. Mr. Lukens has disposed of his warehouse interests in Craigmont and will give all his attention to his local business.

Waitsburg, Wash.—Maurice Johnson, of Red Lodge, Mont., is now associated with the Hirsch Feed & Lumber Co. Additional grinding equipment has been installed recently by the firm and additional expansion is contemplated in the near future.

Portland, Ore.—A. A. Ryer, well known for his many years' connection with the grain trade, has been appointed special grain representative here of the marketing division of the AAA. Mr. Ryer was formerly with the Farmers National Grain Corp. as vice pres. in charge of the Pacific coast division.—F. K. H.

Malad (Malad City p.o.), Ida.—Fire apparently originating in a boot in the plant of the Crowther Bros. Milling Co. on July 19 caused damage of considerable proportions to two steel grain tanks and stock therein.

Forest Grove, Ore.—Improved cleaning equipment for the handling of oats, wheat and barley is being added by the Farmers Feed & Supply Co. at its warehouse. Equipment is also being installed for cerasan treatment of oats, wheat and barley for smut.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Arrangements have been completed for the transportation of wheat from the Mayview tramway to the railroad nearby on the Whitman county side of the river by ferry any day of the week. Amounts from one sack to a carload will be transported.

Uniontown, Wash.—The 75,000-bu. elevator being constructed here by the grain department of the Centennial Flouring Mills Co., has been completed and is now receiving the 1938 grain crop. The sack warehouse adjoining the elevator is being repaired and enlarged.

Lewiston, Ida.—Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc., are constructing a temporary frame grain warehouse on Snake River ave., to cost \$1,000, made necessary by a large carryover of grain. J. W. Shepard, manager of the company, stated that grain stored there will be under the federal warehouse act.

Davenport, Wash.—Harry Heid is manager of the Davenport Union Warehouse Co. here. Mr. Heid formerly was connected with the company for many years, retiring last year to take up farming. Walter Smith, who has been manager of the company's elevator at Mondovi for many years, is now ass't mgr. in Davenport.

Portland, Ore.—Concentrates, Inc. was recently formed, with M. S. Shrock, mgr. of Milkiewa Feed Mills, Milwaukie, pres.; Geo. Slentz, Salem, vice pres.; George Berg, Canby, sec'y-treas.; Ed Lembecke, Portland, mgr. The new company is a co-operative venture on the part of feed manufacturers of the Willamette Valley.

Penewawa, Wash.—O. A. Beckwith has leased his interests in warehouse facilities here and on Rice's bar to Lawrence Warehouse Co., but will remain in charge of the properties. Lawrence Warehouse Co. negotiable warehouse receipts will be issued on grain stored, thus enabling the holders thereof to avail themselves of federal loans on wheat.

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Portland, Ore.—J. D. Mickle, for 25 years with the state dept. of agri., has been appointed state director of agri. by Gov. Chas. Martin, succeeding Solon T. White, who resigned, effective Aug. 1. Mr. Mickle is well known to the feed trade, having been in charge of the division of foods and dairies, under which the commercial feedingstuffs law falls.

Gooding, Ida.—The new Western Warehouse Co.'s plant, owned by R. W. Day, has been completed, an all metal structure costing approximately \$10,000 with 40 carloads of sacked seed or beans, equivalent to 10,000 bu. capacity in bulk. The structure is the "drive in" warehouse type, 120x60 ft. and 50 ft. high, equipped to handle seeds, beans and wheat.

Supplee (Withrow p.o.), Wash.—A temporary loading platform is being built to care for this year's sacked grain following the fire July 15 that destroyed the Waterville Union Grain Co. 30,000-bu. capacity crib elevator and 140x50 ft. warehouse at a loss of between \$8,000 and \$10,000, and the Milwaukee Grain Co. warehouse. Arrangements have been made to take care of the grain brot to the Waterville Union Grain in its plants at Withrow and Douglas. The latter company will rebuild. A fourth warehouse was saved and the Milwaukee Grain Co. will

handle its tonnage in it. The insurance company offers a suitable reward to anyone who will supply evidence that will lead to the conviction of the parties who set the fire.

Portland, Ore.—North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., have completed arrangements for handling a large amount of consigned and storage wheat at Portland and Seattle this coming season. They have given up the Spokane elevator. Arrangements have been completed for storage at the Hanford St. Elvtr. in Seattle, capacity more than 2,000,000 bus. of sacked and bulk grain. In Portland they will make use of facilities of Terminal No. 4. Arrangements have been made to use the Mary Gale barges on the Columbia River for movement of grain by water to Terminal No. 4 bringing it from Wallula and way points. E. A. Sutton, mgr. of North Pacific, stated over 50 per cent of the space has been reserved for storage at the Seattle and Portland facilities.

PENNSYLVANIA

Chatham, Pa.—James L. Pennock, 75, feed merchant and warehouseman, died at the University Hospital in Philadelphia on July 21, the result of a heart attack.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Pukwana, S. D.—Carl Anderson has opened the Huntingt elevator.

Avon, S. D.—Frank Vetter, of Eureka, is new mgr. of the Farmers Elevator.

Holmquist, S. D.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by wind recently.

Twin Brooks, S. D.—The Miller Elvtr. Co. is installing a new Howell Steel Boot Tank.

Nunda, S. D.—The Pappenfus Elevator opened for business with J. G. Halvorson as manager.

Canning, S. D.—The Blunt Grain Co. has opened the local elevator with Elmer Pigney as manager.

Hecla, S. D.—The Eagle Roller Mill elevator has re-opened under the management of O. J. Bengtsson.

Lake City, S. D.—Olaf Lien has been transferred as manager of the local elevator to Kempton, N. D.

Pierpont, S. D.—The old Light elevator, now managed by Bennie Monson, is being repaired. A new office will be built.

Bath S. D.—South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n is operating its local elevator with Bill Wulff as manager.

Huron, S. D.—Sheldon F. Reese of Sheldon F. Reese, Inc., received severe spinal injuries in an automobile accident east of Cavour July 26.

Andover, S. D.—W. Isaak, of Eureka, is the new manager of the Andover Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding H. C. Dobberpuhl.

Rudolph (Aberdeen, S. D.) S. D.—Charles Lorensen is manager of the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n elevator, now in operation.

Corsica, S. D.—Henry Van Soest, former mgr. of the Shanard Elvtr. Co.'s local plant, is now operating the elevator of DeFeer Bros. under lease.

Ashton, S. D.—J. W. Prescott, of Mason City, Ia., has moved to Ashton to reopen the Columbia elevator which has been closed for the past three years.

Lake Norden, S. D.—Otto Eastberg has been employed as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator succeeding Halvor Eastberg, who recently resigned.

Scotland, S. D.—The Scotland Community Elvtr. recently installed a new head drive, new motor, cups and air compressor. O. E. Freitag is the manager.

Stratford, S. D.—The South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n has opened its elevator here with Fay Stewart, former pres. of the county farm bureau, as buyer.

Hetland, S. D.—Halvor Eastberg, for 28 years mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator at Lake Norden, has taken charge of the elevator he recently bot here.

Conde, S. D.—Earl Vandenburg is devoting his entire time to the management of the Pacific Grain Co. elevator, having resigned his position at the H. J. Place store.

Brentford, S. D.—The Farmers Union elevator has been reopened with Charles Strauch again in charge, under the management of the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n.

Alpena, S. D.—Lewis Aye was elected buyer and mgr. of the Alpena Farmers' Elvtr. Co. elevator, Geo. J. Brigham, who held that post for the past 31 years, having resigned.

Canistota, S. D.—Walter Tillman, formerly of Reliance, is the new manager of the Shanard Elevator Co. elevator here. He was formerly operator of the Shanard Elevator at Reliance.

Sisseton, S. D.—The Reuben Olson Elvtr. recently installed new spouting, a new pit, elevator, Soweigh Scale, and a new foundation was built under the entire structure and floors laid.

Adelaide (Conde p. o.), S. D.—The South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n has opened the Farmers Union elevator here with C. F. Bohn of Frankfort in charge. The elevator had been closed a year.

Gayville, S. D.—The John W. Houk family has moved to Melham where Mr. Houk has taken over the management of an elevator. P. J. Carlow, of Kennebec, is in charge of the Western Terminal elevator here.

Waverly, S. D.—The Waverly Grain Co. has opened the Waverly elevator with A. L. Anderson as manager. The elevator has been repaired and reconditioned thruout, and a new scale and dump have been installed.



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Eureka, S. D.—Frank Vetter, who has been in the grain business here for many years, sold his interests in that line and will locate in Avon, S. D., where he has accepted a position as manager of the Farmers' elevator there.

Trent, S. D.—The Quaker Oats Co. has purchased the Hendrickson elevator here, which has been operated the past two years by the Cargill Co. Lester Bates, manager of the other Quaker Oats elevator of Trent, will manage both houses.

Erwin, S. D.—A new and larger scale has been installed at the George P. Sexauer local elevator. The elevator has been repainted and other extensive repairs made. New coal sheds will be constructed before fall. The Sexauer firm recently purchased the old Farmers Elevator.

Platte, S. D.—All six of the Platte elevators will be in operation for the first time in a number of years. The C. B. Smith Elevator and the Propp Grain Co. elevator, sold recently by the state banking department to A. C. Cohrt, of Mitchell, will be operated under the management of Frank O'Connor of Platte; the Chesley elevator has been rented to the Shanard Elevator Co. of Bridgewater, with Gene Brown as manager; the Farmers Union Grain & Livestock Co. elevator will continue under the management of Albert Tiemens; the Button Elevator will be taken over by Rav. Rasmussen; the Platte Mill & Elevator, long operated by Warren Smith and recently owned by the city of Platte, has been sold to the Farmers Union Co. and will be opened for buying of grain, grinding of feed and making of flour.

SOUTHEAST

Kings Mountain, N. C.—Dr. J. E. Anthony recently bought a No. 132 Grader from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Wilkesboro, N. C.—J. E. Culler & Sons has completed its new building on Moravian Falls road and has moved its mill there. Complete new equipment, mill crusher and sheller, have been installed. High grade corn meal is manufactured by the firm, all kinds of crushing is done and stock feeds are carried in addition to doing custom grinding.

TENNESSEE

Rockwood, Tenn.—C. L. Coles & Sons are now operating the flour mill which they established in a building remodeled for the purpose.

TEXAS

Spur, Tex.—D. R. Harrgrove recently installed a vertical mixer bought from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Milling Co. has increased its capital stock from \$1,700,000 to \$1,800,000.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Houston, Tex.—Work of providing loading space for a second vessel at the Houston public elevator is progressing rapidly and is expected to be ready for use by the middle of August.

Devine, Tex.—The sheller and elevator formally opened for business this season on July 25 with J. H. Spivey in charge. The plant is owned by Messrs. West, Harlos and Wiseman, who bot it this year. Adams Co. operated it for several years and last season P. S. Keller, under lease. Mr. Spivey managed the business for both companies.

Fort Worth, Tex.—O. W. Harper recently resigned as chemist in charge of the laboratory of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange and the work is now being done under the supervision of the Texas Testing Laboratories, Dallas, of which Paul D. Cretien is mgr. Russell Osborne is chemist in charge here. The Dallas laboratory handles the laboratory work for the Dallas Grain Exchange and also operates laboratories at San Antonio and Lubbock.

Dallas, Tex.—Wilbur Lee O'Daniel, Democratic candidate for governor of Texas, is a former Hutchinson, Kan., boy, and for many years has been active in grain circles. He started his career in this business at Anthony, Kan., later going to Kingman where he worked for awhile, buying an interest in the business later, acquired an interest in another elevator, moved to Kansas City, advanced to New Orleans, then went to Texas as pres. and general mgr. of a big flour company and finally went into the flour business on his own account.

WISCONSIN

Osseo, Wis.—John Wagstad reported property damaged during wind storm July 24.

Kiel, Wis.—Eickhoff & Jaschob have installed a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly-Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Black Earth, Wis.—Louis Schulenburg has installed a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly-Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Clear Lake, Wis.—The Apple River Milling Co. has moved its entire force, with the exception of two mill men, to Minneapolis.

Siren, Wis.—E. W. Woodrick has purchased a new feed mill which will triple the present grinding capacity. A new one-half-ton mixer will also be installed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for the month of August has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Applications for membership in the Grain & Stock Exchange have been filed by Wallace M. Hottensen, of W. M. Bell Co., and Clifford F. Reinemann, of Edward Reinemann & Son, Reedsville, Wis.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—The office of the Morse Chain Co. has been removed to 2400 W. Madison St.

Harrison, N. J.—John H. Barton has been elected pres. of the National Oil Products Co. He succeeds C. P. Gulick, who is now chairman of the board.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Edwin L. Olds, long identified with the grain elevator and flour mill machinery business, and head of the former E. L. Olds Co., died recently.

Lincoln, Neb.—Regional Director Ward of the FSA has stated the agency will make loans to farmers for construction of sealed bins and other type facilities for the storage of wheat under the A.A.A. loan program.

C. F. Kelly, connected with the U. S. D. A. has constructed a new wheat drier being used at the Departments' Arlington Farms. First heating wheat and then blowing air thru it is the principle of the drier.

London, Eng.—S. Howes (Eureka) Limited is the new title of the firm formerly known as "S. Howes." The change became necessary owing to the death of A. C. Barbeau, whose widow has become chairman of the new company, of which C. J. Shephard is the managing director. The parent company is the S. Howes Co., Inc., of Silver Creek, N. Y.

Peru, Ill.—W. H. Maze Company has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue misleading representations in the sale of roofing nails which it manufactures. In the sale of its Anchor Shank Lead Head Nails, the respondent company agrees to cease advertising that its products have 4 times the holding power of lead head screw nails, and to stop use of any similar representations for which there is no substantiation or which is exaggerated.

Long Island City, N. Y.—Columbia Refining Company has been served by the Federal Trade Commission with a complaint alleging violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act in the sale of motor oils and lubricants. The complaint alleges that the respondent corporation, thru use of its corporate name in catalogs and advertising matter, on letterheads and in other ways, represents that it owns, controls and operates a refinery and that purchasers of its products are dealing directly with the manufacturer or refiner of such products, when such are not the facts. According to the complaint, the respondent

corporation's products are not manufactured or refined by it and the respondent does not own, operate or control a refinery.

Just Ruined

"Why won't you advertise?" asked the solicitor of a manager of a small business.

"Because I'm against advertising," the man answered.

"But why?"

"It don't leave a man no time," was the reply. "I advertised once last year and the consequence was I was so busy I didn't have no time to go fishing the whole summer."

Oats No Longer Needed

Oats are a dismal failure. We just can't see why anyone in this part of the country should raise oats. We haven't had a good crop of oats in years which would weigh as much as 32 lbs. to the bushel. This year we have had some at 25 lbs. to 26 lbs., but they are very scarce. A lot of them weigh 18 lbs. to 25 lbs. per bushel. The price is 18c to 20c per bushel and no one can raise them at this price. Since soy beans have come into Indiana we don't need oats at all.—Goodrich Brothers Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Effectiveness of the loan rate as a "floor" for United States wheat prices is weakened by the presence of a carryover of old wheat, tentatively estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 180 million bushels as at July 1, which is not eligible as collateral. This total of 180 million bushels compares with 91 million bushels a year ago. Farm stocks of old wheat on July 1 were 59 millions against 22 millions last year, interior mill and elevator stocks 32 millions against 12 millions last year and stocks at terminal markets about 21 millions against only 9 million last year.—Jas. Richardson & Sons.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 8 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

Terra Bella, Cal.—Seed wheat cleaning machinery has been purchased by the Terra Bella Warehouse Co.

Miami, Fla.—The Denning Seed Co. has been formed by L. K. Denning, formerly with the Kilgore Seed Co., of Plant City.

Fredericksburg, Ia.—Donald Usher of Nashua, who was graduated from Iowa State College last year, has engaged in the hybrid seed corn business here.

Omaha, Neb.—The Council Bluffs Seed Co. has opened an office in the Grain Exchange Building in charge of Melvin Pearson, who will succeed Manager A. W. Carter on the trading floor, the latter continuing as manager at Council Bluffs, Ia.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Jos. A. Daly, who has represented the Michael-Leonard Seed Co. and its predecessor the Leonard Seed Co., in Indiana and eastern territory died of heart failure July 19 in the Terre Haute hotel. The remains were interred at his home town, Maplewood, N. J.

Reductions in eastbound rates on seeds including canary, alfalfa, clover and other grass seeds have been recommended by the neutral rate com'tee of the Intercoastal Steamship Freight Ass'n to get back some of the traffic lost to the railroads since water rates were advanced in 1935.

Grinnell, Ia.—Five cribs for drying hybrid seed corn are being built for the DeKalb Seed Co., by Hugh McCorkle, contractor, of De Kalb, Ill. The cribs are 40x60 ft., and are being erected on ground forming a part of the former Grinnell Washing Machine Co. plant, purchased recently by the seed company.

Portland, Ore.—Considerable movement of seeds from Portland to gulf ports is shown by this season's reports. During the last three weeks of July more than 1,700 tons of the seed of Austrian winter peas, vetch and rye grass bound for New Orleans and Alabama for fall cover-crop planting. The increase is due to the reduction in freight rates by the Coast-Gulf conference lines.—F. K. H.

Lincoln, Neb.—Harvesting and sale of western wheat-grass seed was suggested as a new cash crop for Nebraska farmers this year by E. F. Frolik, assistant extension agronomist at the University of Nebraska. Few farmers realize the cash value of the seed altho all major seed houses handle it. The grass is especially common along roadsides, and has increased in growth during the drouth years. Being drouth and heat resistant, it has spread where Kentucky bluegrass has been killed out. The crop may be cut with a binder and threshed, combined, or stripped. Unless more than half the seeds have a grain in them—a purplish heart within the scales—the quality of the seed is too sterile to warrant harvesting, however.

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Spokane, Wash.—The prospective reduction of wheat acreage of approximately 30 per cent in connection with the AAA program for 1939 harvest, will make an increasing demand on the supply of soil-building crop seeds, such as sweet clover, alfalfa and the grasses. "This supply has been so short in the last year or two that prices have been unusually high. With this condition, farmers in the Inland Empire should harvest for seed much of the vast acreage of sweet clover which has previously been wasted, according to William J. Green, Spokane agricultural agent. "If 50 per cent of the available sweet clover seed in this area were harvested, there would be a sufficient supply for our needs at fair prices. The men who have been most successful in harvesting sweet clover seed have either pastured or cut for hay the first crop in the second year of growth and have made their seed crop out of the second growth."—F.K.H.

FTC Orders Seed Company to Stop Misrepresentations

Certain misrepresentations concerning agricultural seed are prohibited by the Federal Trade Commission in an order entered against American Field Seed Co., 1929 West 43rd St., Chicago, trading as Sun-Field Seed Service and as Standard Seed Co. The order also is directed against Ernest E. Elder, president, and J. F. Sinn, vice-pres. and treasurer, of American Field Seed Co.

The respondents are ordered to discontinue representing, when such are not the facts, that all of their seed is cleaned with their own equipment, analyzed and tested by them in their own laboratory, and tagged and labeled in accordance with the laws of the States into which it is shipped; and that their seed is free from weed

Seed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1937, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED			
	Receipts	Shipments	1938	1937
Chicago	2,000	19,000	.....	.....
Duluth	13,859	22,607	.....	17,724
Minneapolis	69,760	83,020	27,380	48,460
Superior	.....	13,394	.....	27,124
KAFIR AND MILO				
Galveston	6,000	.....	47,340	.....
Houston	.....	.....	125,494	.....
Hutchinson	6,500	2,600	.....	.....
Kansas City	60,200	46,200	69,600	22,800
St. Joseph	.....	1,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	29,400	19,600	2,800	4,200
Wichita	2,600	.....	.....	.....
CANE SEED				
Kansas City	.....	.....	600	600
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth	14,000	189,000	63,000	85,400
CLOVER				
Milwaukee, lbs.	9,740	46,120	.....	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	1,903,000	.....	173,000	94,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	36,760	.....	.....	.....
SOYBEANS				
Chicago	525,000	357,000	239,000	113,000
St. Louis	.....	24,000	22,400	.....
Toledo	7,200	.....	.....	.....

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

seed and other foreign matter, is cold-resisting and will produce abundant or luxuriant growth of crops.

The representation that the seed sold by the respondents has a higher percentage of germination and purity than it actually possesses, under recognized tests and within recognized tolerances, is prohibited.

American Field Seed Co. was incorporated in 1922, according to findings, and the respondents are directed to cease advertising that it was founded prior to that year.

Alfalfa Helps Blue Grass Pastures

Plenty of alfalfa in brome grass and blue grass pastures is invaluable, as the nitrogen drawn from air and fixed in soil by alfalfa plants has stimulated the growth of brome grass and blue grass.

Blue grass and brome grass pastures that have plenty of alfalfa plants mixed with the grasses are much heavier in growth, darker green in color and more productive, both in yield of dry matter per acre and in rate of gain on animals pastured thereon. Brome grass has given especially good results in Illinois because more drouth resistant than blue grass, but alfalfa also is good in drouths. Over an entire season alfalfa has given slightly greater gains than brome grass alone; but the ideal pasture for Illinois and similar localities is a mixture of brome grass, blue grass and alfalfa, as brome grass and alfalfa stay green and grow during dry weather, while blue grass gives density of turf and splendid feed during fall and winter.


Alfalfa should be seeded in all pasture mixtures, even tho it will be driven out by other grasses in 3 or 4 years. Its great value is in storing up nitrogen in the soil, evident in the darker color and heavier growth of grasses that are grown with it. Alfalfa can seldom get a foothold in grass pastures already established, but sweet clover, if seeded, will take hold on all bare spots in pasture. It, like alfalfa, stores nitrogen for the grasses.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

Get in Touch With Us



DEPENDABLE

FIELD CORN - SWEET CORN
SEED OATS - SEED BARLEY
GARDEN SEED - GRASS SEED

THE O & M SEED CO.
GROWERS GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

We are in the market for
all kinds of

FARM SEEDS

Send samples for highest bid
to our nearest office:

SIoux CITY, IA. IOWA CITY, IA.
NORFOLK, NEB. MANKATO, MINN.
SIoux FALLS, S. D. CARROLL, IA.
BILLINGS, MONT.

MICHAEL-LEONARD SEED CO.
formerly Sioux City Seed Co.

Grain Carriers

The Ann Arbor Railroad Co. entertained a party of shippers recently on one of its car ferries leaving Manitowoc, Wis.

In the week of July 8 the railroads moved 9,714 cars of wheat into Kansas City, breaking the previous high record of 9,009 cars, last year.

Grain and grain products loaded during the week ending July 23 totaled 53,350 cars, against 51,239 during the like week of 1937 as reported by the Ass'n of American railroads.

Wage-cut negotiations between the managements and the railroad brotherhoods at Chicago ended in a deadlock, as expected, and the next step is reference to a federal mediator.

Chartering of ships for grain export from the Gulf as well as from the Atlantic seaboard has been more active recently. In one week 20 boats were taken to load about 5,275,000 bus.

Dismissal is proposed by Examiner M. J. Walsh of the complaint by the Nebraska State Railway Commission against C. & N.-W. Ry. rates on grain from points in Nebraska west of Norfolk to Omaha, held not unreasonable.

San Francisco, Cal.—A hearing on rates for trucking grain was held Aug. 2 by the state railroad commission. In the higher mileage brackets between off-rail points the present schedule of rates is said to be too high, and to encourage truck peddling.

A rate of 5 cents per 100 lbs. on corn from Morris and intermediate points to Chicago has been filed by the Rock Island with the Illinois Commerce Commission, effective Aug. 26. The present rate is 9.5c. The reduction is made to recapture the large volume from this territory moving by truck and barge.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.'s supplement No. 42 to tariff 1537-J, supplement No. 58 to Ill. C. C. No. A-1400, effective Sept. 1, increases rate on grain and grain products from or to East St. Louis and Marissa and Tilden, Ill., and cancels rate on grain from Decatur to Bloomington, Ill., and from Springfield to Kankakee, Ill.

Elevation charges at all St. Lawrence River ports are to be paid by the cargo interests after the close of the 1938 navigation season, the Tramp Shipping Com'te has announced. This is in line with the rule announced by the Canadian government June 11 ordering the ship to pay the elevation during the remainder of the present season.

Discrimination against Minneapolis and Duluth in joint rates and connecting line switching charges is alleged by the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n in a complaint (docket 27938) against the C. & N.-W. and 12 other roads, that will be heard Sept. 29 at Minneapolis by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The charges apply on grain and grain products from points in Iowa and states west.

There has been a larger diversion of grain from the railroads to other forms of transportation during the last six months than at any time in the history of the trade, said Lawrence Farlow before the Milwaukee meeting of the Midwest Shippers Advisory Board. "We know that rates cannot be discussed in meetings of this kind, and I wouldn't attempt to violate the rules, but it is a situation that is with us, and it will not be long until we are going to have to deduct a total of 5 to 10 per cent from our grain estimates on account of its being handled by other forms of transportation. I believe that both Mr. Bowlus and Mr. Brown of the terminal markets will bear me out on that subject."

A uniform rail and highway B/L has been worked out by the National Industrial Traffic League subcom'te on highway transportation and has been submitted to League members for suggestions. The B/L is very complete in utilizing all methods of delivery.

L. C. Sabin, executive vice pres. of the Lake Carriers Ass'n, states that "we are informed grain arriving Georgian Bay ports in American vessels takes three-quarter cent per bushel higher rail rate to seaboard than if arriving in Canadian ships. Association taking no steps but understand several vessel owners are much concerned regarding discrimination."

A reduction from 34 to 22 cents on export grain from 110 per cent points in Illinois to Baltimore is proposed by the B. & O. R. R. Co., and has been approved by the traffic executive com'te of the eastern lines. The New York Central proposes a 13½ cent reshipping rate from Chicago to New York and Boston. The purpose of the reductions is to capture some of the grain now going for export thru Canada.

Chicago, Ill.—At a hearing July 27 the western and southwestern lines considered an increase in the export rate on grain from St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha via the Gulf. The proposal contemplated an increase of 1c in the proportional rates from Kansas City, and 3c from Omaha to Gulf ports and 3c from St. Louis to New Orleans. Minimum balances of 21½c from Kansas City, 26c from Omaha and 12c from St. Louis were also proposed. The present rates are: Kansas City 23c, Omaha 25c and St. Louis 12c.

Altho the California State Railroad Commission fixed the charge for hauling by truck at \$2.85 per hour on rock, sand and gravel, one Entremont contracted with the state department of public works to supply a truck, driver, gas, oil and maintenance at \$2.68 per hour. The Commission ordered him to desist, but the Supreme Court on June 30, 1938, decided in favor of Entremont, holding the contract was one for rental and not for transportation, since the driver was under the control and supervision of the department. This decision will have a far-reaching effect.

Pierre, S. D.—The South Dakota Railroad Commission has suspended its recent order prescribing certain definite rates to be charged by Class B motor carriers engaged in hauling grain from farms to storage or shipping points. The action was taken because transient harvesting crews, not subject to the carrier regulations, are hauling grain in competition with licensed truckers of the state at rates below the Class B scale. The temporary rescinding of the rate schedule affects the transportation of grains from the farm or point of production, including hauling from combines or threshing machines, to elevators or mills or storage facilities on farms or at railroad stations.

Olympia, Wash.—An order abolishing switching rates on grain and grain products in the State of Washington has been issued by the state department of public service, effective Aug. 4. Grain stored in Oregon cities could be transferred to mills within the switching limits of those cities without paying the transit stop charges. State-grown grain stored in Washington elevators was subject to switching tariff within the storage city. The order held the transit situation constituted "Wasteful and expensive transportation and increased operation costs of the railroads." Under the order railroad companies will now save extra transportation costs, thus offsetting at least part of the switching charges in Washington cities.—F.K.H.

The freight traffic of the railroads of the country as a whole is on the average about 47 per cent greater than on railroads in Western territory. On lines in the Eastern district it is 2½ times greater. The gross revenues of Western railroads average little more than one-third the total for the country as a whole. Yet almost one-half the country's total train mileage is operated in the West. In these facts are to be found the main reasons for the relatively greater difficulties of Western railroads. The West requires and demands as high standards of transportation service as are afforded anywhere. National policies that influence, not only the cost of providing such service, but revenues as well, have been applied to Western railroads, just as they have been applied to railroads elsewhere, but without particular consideration of their especial effect in the West—Z. G. Hopkins.

Transit Denied Missouri River Markets

The Interstate Commerce Commission on July 27 denied Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, and Minneapolis transit on grain moving from the west to Chicago. The rate from the southwest via Minneapolis will be advanced 50 per cent to Chicago.

These markets lost their advantage in 1935 when grain rates were revised and a system of proportional rates was set up by the commission.

The markets sought a rate under which the Omaha to Chicago rate would be the same as on grain from Omaha transited at Kansas City and the product shipped to Chicago. They also sought similar arrangement for Omaha and Sioux City. The railroads objected to moving the grain north and south without pay, and their refusal to put the rates into effect led to the July 27 decision by the commission.

The roads did make one concession, a reduction from 13 to 8½ cents from Minneapolis to Chicago on wheat from Missouri River expiring Dec. 1, 1938. This rate the commission now refused to make permanent.

"RANDOLPH"
OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER
The Drier Without a Boiler
 ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE
THAT'S ALL
 MANUFACTURED BY
O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
 3917-21 Imlay St., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A.

Feedstuffs

Des Moines, Ia.—The Independent Feed Dealers of Iowa will hold their annual convention here Oct. 17 and 18.

Lafayette, Ind.—The 20th annual poultry short course will be held at Purdue University Oct. 17 to 29.

Rapid measurement of vitamin A is possible with photoelectric tubes in an apparatus described by R. L. McFarlan, J. W. Reddie and E. C. Merrill in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry.

Chicago, Ill.—The annual meeting of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will be held Sept. 16 at Olympia Fields Country Club, the forenoon being devoted to business and the afternoon to golf, with a dinner in the evening.

Boonville, Ind.—Bennie Heilman, manager of Heilman's Mill formerly the Elkhorn Mills, reports the demand for mill-feed unusually active for this season of the year. He says the demand for poultry feed among the Warrick county farmers has been increasing for the past several years.—W. B. C.

Feed dealers in New Jersey are protesting against contracting by the state with the G. L. F. for feeds for state institutions, holding that the federation has not the legal corporate right to deal with the state. On their application for a writ of certiorari Justice Trenchard said he saw merit in their contention, and directed the attorney-general to bring the matter before the court at its next term.

Chicago, Ill.—Dr. H. E. Van Norman died July 28 of a heart ailment, aged 66 years. A native of Canada, born at Tilsonburg, Ont., he came to the United States in 1880 and joined the dairy departments of Purdue, Pennsylvania State College and University of California. He had been pres. of the American Dry Milk Institute, had charge of the dairy exhibit at the Chicago Century of Progress, and later was with the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

A four day poultry improvement school will be conducted free of charge by the North Dakota Agricultural College Aug. 31

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for December futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

		Minneapolis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Midts	Bran	Shorts
July	2.....	15.50	18.50	13.00	14.75
July	9.....	14.50	18.00	13.75	15.25
July	16.....	16.00	19.00	13.90	15.50
July	23.....	15.00	18.00	13.50	15.75
July	30.....	14.50	16.50	13.50	14.75
Aug.	6.....	14.25	15.00	12.90	14.20

		St. Louis*		Chicago	
		Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
July	2.....	16.10	17.00	93	25.70
July	9.....	16.85	17.00	90 1/4	26.20
July	16.....	16.75	17.60	93	26.70
July	23.....	16.75	18.10	94	26.70
July	30.....	16.45	17.00	90	26.70
Aug.	6.....	16.10	16.50	89	25.20

		Ft. Worth Memphis		Kansas City		Chicago	
		Cottonseed	Meal	Alfalfa	Corn		
July	2.....	24.50	22.50	19.00	59		
July	9.....	24.50	23.00	18.00	59		
July	16.....	24.50	23.50	18.00	59 3/4		
July	23.....	25.50	23.75	18.00	59 1/4		
July	30.....	25.50	23.35	18.00	58		
Aug.	6.....	25.50	23.35	18.00	53 3/4		

* St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; Shorts St. Louis delivery.

to Sept. 3. Anyone interested in poultry may attend. The purpose is to help owners of flocks to obtain greater returns.

The feed situation continued favorable to the poultryman during July. The feed-egg ratio at Chicago has remained about 20 per cent below average—that is, 100 pounds of poultry feed (at Chicago prices) could be bought with only 80 per cent as many eggs as is required on the average. Rising egg prices are likely to keep the feed-egg ratio favorable thruout the remainder of 1938 and for several months, perhaps, in 1939.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Your Responsibilities Under the Labor Standards Act

St. Louis, Mo.—The situation that feed dealers (other than those engaged in purely local retailing) will face under the new Fair Labor Standards Act, will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, in Toronto, Canada, Sept. 26-27.

E. C. Dreyer, chairman of the Feed Trade Committee of the National Association, will preside at a meeting where the Labor Act problems will be outlined to feed men by an experienced national commentator from Washington, D. C.

Since the Labor Act becomes effective in October, it will be important that the feed men who act as wholesalers or jobbers, or who combine retailing, mixing and wholesaling with other grain business, know their exact responsibilities under the law. The program, therefore, will be largely a questions-and-answers conference where individual members of the National Association, and officials of trade associations, can clear up as many as possible of the questions that will arise under the Act.

For the purpose of this meeting, interpretations on Labor Act sections pertaining to grain and feed men will be sought from federal officials, for presentation at Toronto.

Measurement of Vitamin B₁

M. A. Pyke tested the reliability of the chemical method for determining vitamin B₁ by converting it into thiochrome and measuring the fluorescence of the thiochrome was tested on a series of vitamin B₁ concentrates extracted from rice polishings, a solution of the pure vitamin, and various foodstuffs, including milk, animal tissues, and urine, and the results obtained are reported in the Biochemical Journal to be satisfactory.

The following vitamin values are noted: Milk 0.25 international unit per cubic centimeter, ham 2.4, wheat germ 10.7, dried brewers' yeast 13, egg yolk 1.6, egg white 0, rice bran 5.4, rat liver 0.8, kidney 0.2, and muscle 0.6, and urine absorbed on fullers earth 10 international units of vitamin B₁ per gram.

The Feed Situation

By GILBERT GUSLER, statistician Millers National Federation

Supplies of feed grains and hay promise to continue abundant in the 1938-39 crop year, particularly in relation to numbers of livestock. Prices for feeds probably will remain relatively low compared with prices for livestock and livestock products, but with some tendency to shift the other way later in the season as livestock production expands.

Feed grain crops are smaller than last year but carryovers are much larger. July reports suggested that combined crop and carryover of corn, oats and barley and the grain sorghum crop (not reported upon in July) would be about 109.2 million tons against 104.3 million tons last season. Aug. 1 reports probably will be slightly higher because of improvement in the corn crop.

By-product feed supplies probably will total slightly less than in the past season. The prospective reduction in the cottonseed crop—which may be nearly 40 per cent under last year—overshadows changes in other by-product feed sources. No radical change in wheat millfeed supplies appears probable. Soybean acreage is nearly 10 per cent over 1937 and good yields are in prospect. Flaxseed production is estimated at about 9 per cent over last year. Production of gluten feed, dried distillers' and brewers' grains and alfalfa meal declined in the past season. Continuation on the lower level or only a moderate increase appears probable in 1938-39.



Russell Grain Co.
Hilliards, Ohio

RUSSELL GRAIN CO. ELEVATOR

HILLIARDS, OHIO

has

HESS

Direct Heat

DRIER and COOLER

in a Hess Standardized
Steel Building

They're Profit Makers

HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.

1211 SO. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Liability for Poisonous Turkey Feed

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Greitman bought 42 sacks of grain Oct. 23, 1937, from C. F. Quiggle, a warehouseman, to feed their turkeys.

The grain, which was rice, contained noxious and poisonous weeds, and it is alleged, prussic acid, and caused the death of 706 turkeys, valued at \$4,003, and the expenditure of \$316.50 for veterinary services.

Judge Warren Steel of the Yuba County superior court on July 8 decided that the Greitmans were not entitled to damages sought, since "The sale was consummated on the personal inspection by the plaintiffs of the feed," and the plaintiffs knew that they were warehousemen, not feed dealers. The plaintiff, moreover, did not rely upon the defendants' skill, judgment or superior knowledge, but acted on their own judgment as turkey raisers over a long period.

A similar suit against a fuel company at Marysville, Cal., in the same court, several months ago, also went against the plaintiffs.

Supplement in Fattening Steer Calves

By PAUL GERLAUGH, Ohio Exp. Station

The work at this station indicates that: Eight-tenths pound of a 45 per cent supplement is not an adequate amount of supplement to use throughout a fattening period for steer calves.

One and six-tenths pound of supplement is a very safe amount to use throughout a fattening period. This amount will never be far wrong.

Two and four-tenths pounds of supplement can be counted on to produce fatter calves in a feeding period of 6 months or longer than a smaller amount. The faster gains will probably cost a little more.

Reducing the supplement as the feeding period advances is a doubtful procedure.

Increasing the supplement as the feeding period advances is good procedure from some angles. Lot 2 ration always made steers look better adapted for a show ring than that of any of the other lots. For commercial feeding, starting at a higher level is recommended.

The supplement used thruout the three tests was the same. It was a mixture of tankage, 30 parts; soybean oil meal, 30 parts; cottonseed meal, 20 parts, linseed meal, 15 parts; finely ground limestone, 2 parts; special steamed bone meal, 2 parts; and salt, 1 part. It analyzed 45 to 46.5 per cent protein. As much protein is contained in 0.8 pound of this mixture as is contained in 1 pound of a mixture of equal parts of linseed meal and cottonseed meal.

For several years before this test, this station had tested the value of the two mixtures and had found that the supplement containing the tankage was preferable to the supplement of vegetable proteins, when measured by rapidity of gains, finish, and economy.

Hard Red Wheat Growers Protest

A group representing the agricultural and business interests of four states, meeting recently at Billings, Mont., discussed the crop control program and pointed out that a blanket reduction of wheat acreage is an injustice to the spring wheat states.

It was decided to bring pressure to bear on senators and representatives from Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, to work for changes in the A.A. Act so that producers of hard red spring wheat will receive equitable protection.

Kentucky School for Feed Men

At Lexington, Ky., Aug. 23 and 24 the University of Kentucky will conduct a program for those interested in the sale and distribution of commercial feeds in Kentucky to help those who are primarily interested in the manufacture and distribution of feed to become more familiar with the animal nutrition problems of the farmer; to assist the feed manufacturers and distributors to render a greater service to Kentucky farmers.

Topics and speakers are: "College Research and Commercial Feed Manufacturers," Dr. Thomas P. Cooper, dean of the College of Agriculture; "The Purpose of the School," Mr. Good; "What Is in a Good Feed," Mr. Ely; "The Balanced Ration, Its Practical Use and Its Limitations," Professor George M. Harris, of the dairy husbandry department; "The Problem of Mineral Supplements," Dr. W. P. Garrigus, of the animal husbandry department; "The Role of Vitamins in Nutrition," Dr. A. T. Ringrose, of the poultry

husbandry department; "A Proper Blend of Proteins," Mr. Ely; "Can You Pick a Good Cow?" Professor George M. Harris, of the dairy husbandry department; "Extension Work Among Kentucky Dairy Farmers," Mr. Harris; "Nutrition and the Incidence of Disease in Farm Animals," Dr. F. E. Hull, of the animal pathology department; "Kentucky Feed Control Service, Its Value to Farmers and Feed Men," Professor J. D. Turner, feed control service; "A Feed Service for Farmers," Roscoe Howe, Mayfield (Ky.) Sweet Feed Mill; "A Chemist's Views on Quality of Ingredients," A. T. Whiting, chemist for the Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville.

At the banquet the evening of Aug. 23 the speaker will be Ralph M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Some country elevator ass'ns have protested to the A.A.A. that many country elevators can not qualify as storage warehouses for wheat covered by government loans to farmers.

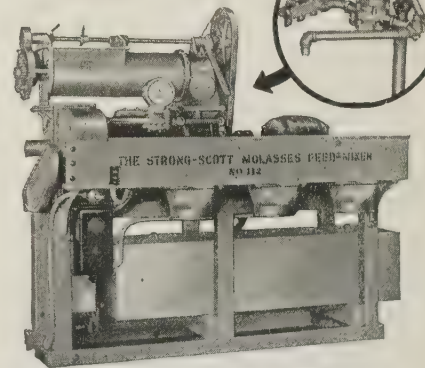
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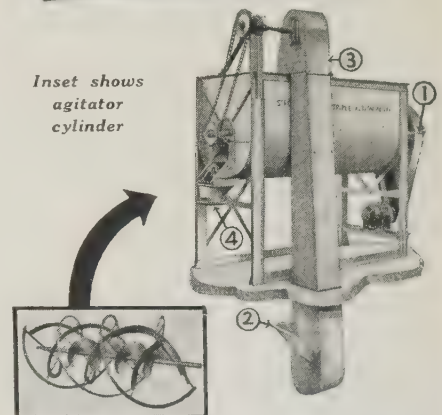
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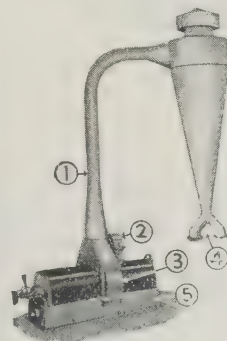


Inset shows agitator cylinder



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New Ideas in Dairy Nutrition

By E. B. HART, Department of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., before American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

[Continued from page 46]

We were driving toward an attempt to make summer milk in the winter time. That was the problem. As we studied our commercial winter milks or commercial summer milks brought to the University dairy, we usually obtained superior curves of growth on the summer milk, while the commercial winter milk gave lower rates of growth. Next we began to make silages of green forage materials preserved by the so-called A. I. V. process and found that there was preserved in that silage something that began to approach what was in the summer pasture. A cow on pasture would eat 100 pounds of green material but only about 50 pounds of A. I. V. silage. Perhaps this difference in consumption explains the somewhat inferior growth of rats on the A. I. V. silage produced milk as compared with the green pasture milk.

When the cows went out on pasture the carotene content increased some more as compared with the A. I. V. feeding, but the A. I. V. silage feeding increased the carotene and vitamin A of the milk as compared to the level reached on the winter ration.

By the acid process of conservation of green material certain factors were preserved that were very important in the nutrition of the cow and also in increasing the nutritive value of the milk in respect not only to vitamin A and carotene but in respect to something in the whey which we today call "the grass juice factor" for want of a better name.

Milk produced on A. I. V. silage and alfalfa hay artificially dried. Howard Greene of Genesee Depot, Wis., consented to dry for our use alfalfa in an Arnold Drier. This drier is used quite extensively today. High temperature heating but short time exposure was preserving very well something that came into the cow to make a milk that approached at least the A. I. V. silage produced milk. These factors must, however, be in the plant before ensiling or artificially drying. We have found alfalfas, sometimes good and sometimes poor, depending upon the stage at which they are cut and the weather conditions prevailing during the growing period. There is a great deal in this problem that is unknown and it is one that needs a good deal of study.

When I say A. I. V. process, I want to explain the term "A. I. V." A. I. Virtanen, a chemist-bacteriologist living in Finland, conceived the idea of preserving green materials with mineral acids. This idea we have borrowed from the work done in Finland. In Sweden, Norway, and all over northern Europe they are today trying to produce better forage and make better hay. Hay making must be done in their rainy season. Our farmers (spring, 1938) who have fine stands of green grasses or legumes will have a great deal of trouble trying to preserve such green materials as dry hays. There has been very little progress in 50 or 60 years in hay making. When I was a boy we cut our grass in the morning after the dew was

off and let it lie in the field. The sun shone on it all afternoon. We would rake it up late in the afternoon, and in the morning we would probably again go out with a tedder and kick it about and thereby give it another good sun bath. There was a chance for a great many reactions to go on in that material during the time of hay making. When we hauled it to the barn and filled the mows we really thought we had something; but we had what was left. Many of the good things had gone. A large part of the leaves had shattered off and specific nutrients had been lost by exposure to wind and sun. If we can learn to preserve these materials that are in the green grasses we are going to take a step forward in improving the health of our animals and improving the nutritive qualities of our milks.

In Sweden the women do the work there. They are in a rainy country and hang it on the fence to dry. It will be sun exposed. It will have some vitamin D from the sun exposure but it will have lost a great many other things. That will be poor hay and Virtanen knew it.

Virtanen and associates conceived the idea of building a pit, then taking the green material, either long or cut up, and putting it into this pit. They did something that some people in this country wish they had done years ago, putting a mineral acid like sulfuric or hydrochloric or a combination of the two upon the material. This addition of mineral acids changes the acidity of the material immediately and stops further respiration. The green material is really preserved and the farmer can go to bed at night and feel that the hay crop is in the silo where it will be preserved. Virtanen slowly developed this idea and the way of putting these acids together. Another thing they do there is to preserve the urine from their animals. They do not go in for alfalfa so much. They grow the things that are native to their country, clovers and the grasses, and fertilize them in the spring with tanks of urine. They get a luxurious growth of vegetation which they cut and put into pit silos or silos partly raised above the ground. Sometimes they cut up the material, sometimes they

do not. They just haul it in and throw it in the pit loose and then tramp it and spread on the acid.

The Italians have another way of preserving green material. They tramp it but do not use acids. Their method is the one that produces a very high heat and a different process than you have in the A. I. V. process.

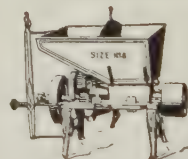
They always feed the material with lime or lime and sodium carbonate to neutralize the acids that are used in the process of making.

Green Forage Preserved.—The results of this work have been that they have learned how to preserve green forage. The process had spread thru northern Europe. It has been tried in England and today in England they are doing a great deal of green forage preservation, except that they are not using the A. I. V. process. They have largely abandoned the mineral acid process and are now using molasses more generally. That is what is going on in our own country at the present time. There is a patent upon the Virtanen process and the American rights are held in this country. A substitute for the A. I. V. process is the molasses process where about 70 pounds of molasses per ton of green alfalfa are put on, the molasses changing over to acid and the proper acidity developing in about 48 hours. The acid formed impregnates

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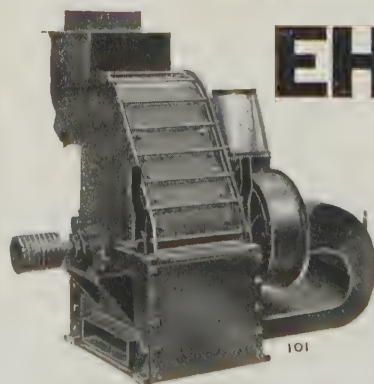
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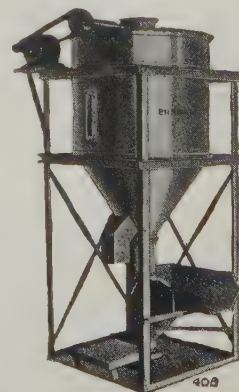
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Feedstuffs Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1937, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
*Baltimore	4,907	5,529	.....	.....
*Boston	901	723	25	.....
*Chicago	10,973	4,793	34,402	26,909
Kan. City	7,150	5,075	30,800	27,300
*Milwaukee	175	590	5,220	1,635
*Minneapolis	1,588	2,377	23,045	23,727
*Millfeed.				

the green material and the result is that it is well preserved. There is a period of fermentation of about 48 hours, which means the production of some ammonia, but I do not think that it is an injurious process.

In Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states farmers will put up a considerable volume of their roughage this spring with molasses. Whether the acid process is going to be more generally used I do not know at the present time. Dr. Virtanen in order to demonstrate that he was talking sense and science purchased a farm of his own for demonstration purposes.

Mineralized Milk—You have heard a great deal about the difference between pasteurized and raw whole milk. As we worked with these milks we came to the conclusion that you could pasteurize a summer pasture milk without doing it any harm whatever. We can pasteurize a good milk, because there is sufficient of everything there. If some destruction of the nutrients does occur there is still sufficient left to meet the optimum rates of growth of the animal. On the other hand, if we pasteurize a milk produced on a winter ration, the heat reduces some of the water soluble nutrients in which it was already low, so that lowered rates of growth are obtained. My answer then is this: One can pasteurize, which we should continue to do, but if it is a winter milk the nutritive value will be appreciably reduced. One can pasteurize winter milk and lower its nutritive value. One can pasteurize summer pasture milk and not harm it to any extent. Two animals brought up on raw summer pasture milk and pasteurized summer pasture milk they weigh just the same. The mineralized milk was the sole article of diet and so far as the data show, these animals were quite alike.

If you are troubled with stomach ulcers and are compelled to go on a bland but complete diet you certainly could take whole mineralized milk and be completely nourished.

What is in this milk, present in this whey, that is so good, that makes this superior growth? The substances are water soluble. They can be removed from fresh grass with water. If one should take fresh green Kentucky blue grass, put it in a press, squeeze out the juice and add some of the extract to winter milk, it would be converted into a summer pasture milk so far as can be observed from the growth records. Apparently we are dealing with some water soluble substance or substances, which we call "the grass juice factor." This has been preserved in the A. I. V. silage if it was present in the plant when ensiled.

Rats gave very good data but not as precise as we needed. We finally decided to change to guinea pigs, which like green grass. A rat will grow on a winter milk, but grow slowly, while to our great astonishment a *guinea pig will die*. If you mineralize a winter milk and put a guinea pig on it, it will die. But if you mineralize a summer milk and put a guinea pig on it, it will grow. That animal becomes a very much more useful one than the rat in the study of a problem like this, because there is obtained the sharp difference between death and growth.

Machine Dried Alfalfa—When dried in the field alfalfa had none of the grass juice factor in it and the animal (guinea pig) died when the alfalfa was used as a supplement to the winter milk. Where it was dried in the Arnold Drier and then stored away cold, the animal grew well; but if stored at room temperature the factor deteriorates. These results all tend to show that while we start with good supplies of the "grass juice factor" in the green material, high temperatures and long storage will tend toward the degradation of this and other factors that we ought to preserve in our rations.

In the old experiment at the Wisconsin Station in 1907 we started out to see whether the theory of a balanced ration was sound as we had learned it from Europe. The ration was made from wheat straw, wheat grain, and wheat gluten. This met the standards required, namely energy and protein. The result was disaster.

The calves were born dead or oftentimes aborted three weeks before time. The cow under the least excitement fell into convulsions. That was the state of our knowledge of nutrition in this country in 1907.

Feeding that same ration in 1924, improved by the addition of certain things that these animals needed such as bone meal for more calcium and cod liver oil for vitamin A, which made the difference between the results shown. As a matter of fact, we have had cows with twins on this last ration. When these results came to us thru these early experiments, we thought they had no practical application; however, they have found wide application in California and the western ranges where they have long periods of drouth and must feed much dry material free from carotene. In our own states during periods of drouth and also in various other parts of the world, they have had similar experiences. What this work means is the necessity of a constant recognition of certain things in nutrition, sometimes called "*little things*," but of tremendous value as we unfold them in their relation to the animal's physiology.

The dairy companies have been to us many times and wanted to mineralize milk for human consumption, but we tell them no. The reason is that if you add copper or iron, or both, to milk and let it stand for 24 to 48 hours, it goes off flavor. In England they do that. Cow-Gate Co. makes a powdered milk for distribution to the children's hospitals, with the addition of iron and copper, but it becomes bad-tasting and smelling material. Their children will take it, but you could not get an American child to do that.

While we prescribe and believe that children from three months to nine months need extra amounts of iron or iron and copper while they are largely on a milk diet, we would not advise putting it in the milk. It must come through other ways.

It is impossible to increase the iron or copper or manganese contents of milks by feeding higher levels to the cows. They are not transmitted through the milk. They are transmitted through the placenta to the fetus while the fetus is developing, but not through the milk. So, don't let anybody tell you that you can add iron to a cow's ration and increase the iron content of the milk. It can't be done.

When you think of what becomes of the protein, you will see that there can't be anything in 24% protein concentrate feeding. In the first place, it has always been said that protein was particularly stimulating. That is the idea we have had—specific dynamic action of proteins, and so on. But studies have shown that high protein levels have no effect on milk production, in stimulating mammary secretion. If you feed a high amount of protein, the protein molecule is used as a source of energy. Why not go to a cheaper source of energy, like starch, after you have supplied the protein maintenance and needs of the animal? In other words, if you have given your animal about 1.8 times the protein content of its milk, you have satisfied its requirements. So, why add more protein? You get no stimulation. The protein molecule itself is being oxidized and the nitrogen wasted. I don't see any point in it at all.

Madison Milling Co., Madison, Minn., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue use of lottery methods in connection with the sale of flour to ultimate consumers.

Commercial Feeds Sold in Minnesota

During 1937 the division of feed and fertilizer control of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture collected and analyzed 1,553 official samples, of which 725 complied with the law, 42 were deficient in protein and 85 in fat; 157 were high in fiber, 589 were not labeled correctly and 104 were not registered, 269 being below the guaranteed analysis. For compliance with the law this is the best showing in ten years.

H. A. Halvorson, chemist in charge, in the 19th annual feed bulletin, just issued, reports the sale for commercial feeds in Minnesota as follows:

Kind of Feed	Estimated Tons		
	1935	1936	1937
Alfalfa meals	2,177	359	111
Animal by-products	18,957	22,036	21,335
Mixed feed barley and barley by-products .....	.....	.....	16
Calf meals	290	463	502
Condimental feeds	336	269	259
Corn feed and hominy meal	343	817	705
Corn gluten feeds and meals	747	856	1,635
Corn and oats feeds (mixed)	1,384	1,698	1,323
Cottonseed meals	938	2,566	2,082
Dried beet pulp	2,480	7,348	1,250
Linseed meal	19,286	23,762	19,333
Milk products	3,029	1,141	775
Mineral mixture feeds ..	2,227	6,649	7,018
Miscellaneous feeds	4,355	10,386	9,702
Poultry mash and scratch feeds	64,709	93,728	86,969
Poultry mash concentrates .....	.....	.....	8,528
Proprietary feeds with molasses	11,818	16,574	15,235
Proprietary feeds without molasses	2,455	4,276	16,886
Rye mill by-products	286	226	163
Screenings, ground	2,755	2,574	2,257
Wheat bran	63,770	52,941	42,405
Wheat standard middlings ..	56,100	57,467	45,068
Wheat flour middlings ..	11,779	8,875	7,512
Wheat red dog flour and low grade	4,109	15,481	6,804
Wheat mixed feeds	5,663	7,012	4,447
Total	279,993	337,504	302,320

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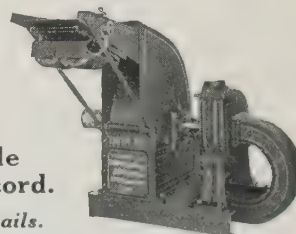
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Peanut Meal in Chicken Ration

King and Cottier of the Alabama Exp. Station present the results of three feeding trials with laying pullets each involving 10 lots of 40 birds each and three trials with growing chicks each involving 15 lots of 100 chicks, in which various kinds and amounts of peanut products were incorporated in the experimental rations.

Feeding whole peanuts and whole yellow corn ad libitum to laying pullets resulted in very low egg production and unsatisfactory body weight. Peanut meal proved superior to any other peanut product as a sole source of protein supplement in the laying ration. Adding skim milk (dried or fluid) to supply 50 per cent of the protein supplement materially improved the efficiency of the peanut products for hens.

Ground peanuts in shells in combination with skim milk gave satisfactory egg production and hatchability. All of the peanut products proved very unsatisfactory as sole sources of protein for growing chicks, and in each instance growth rates were materially improved when these were supplemented by animal proteins. Peanut meal as the sole protein or supplemented with animal protein gave better results than the other peanut products.

Dried buttermilk proved superior to meat scrap as a supplement for peanut feeds. Feeding ground peanuts without shells to either hens or chicks gave very poor results, probably due to the high fat content of such a ration.

Feeding Turkeys

Different methods of feeding turkeys were tried at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Wash.

No significant difference was noted at 28 weeks in the body weights of either the hens or toms fed mash, mash and pellets, or pellets supplemented with scratch grain and green feed.

The lots fed mash, mash and pellets, and pellets ate practically the same amounts of feed during the 28 weeks. It was observed that the pelleted feed was more attractive and palatable than mash to the young turkey poults from two to ten days of age.

The total pounds of feed consumed during the 28-week growing periods were: 99.96 pounds for the lots of turkeys fed mash and scratch grain; 97.42 pounds for the lots fed 75 per cent mash and 25 per cent pellets and scratch grain; and 93.21 pounds for the lots fed pellets and scratch grain. From the 12th to the 16th week, the turkeys ate 19 per cent scratch and 81 per cent mash. The consumption of scratch grain steadily increased until, for the four weeks ending with the 28th week, the turkeys ate 72 per cent scratch grain and 28 per cent mash.

The protein consumption of the turkeys showed a rapid decrease as the consumption of scratch grain increased, until a low level of 13 per cent was reached at the end of the 28-week period.

As a result of the cooking tests, no fishy flavor or off-odor was detected in any of the roasted turkeys.

The lots of turkeys fed on pellets and scratch grain had slightly higher returns over feed costs than the turkeys fed by the other methods. The pounds of feed per pound of gain and the cost of feed per pound of gain were both slightly less in the lots fed pellets and scratch grain.

The average cost of feed for the turkeys fed mash and scratch grain was \$2.28; for the lots fed mash and pellets and scratch grain, \$2.24; and those fed on pellets and scratch grains, \$2.16.

The cost of feed per pound of dressed turkey

for the lot fed pellets and scratch grain was 11.4 cents, and for each of the other two lots, 12 cents.

There was no significant difference in the average dressed weights of the turkeys in any of the lots, and all lots showed a high percentage of top U. S. grades of turkeys.

Soybean Oilmeal an Economical Protein Feed for Poultry

A protein supplement made up of good soybean oilmeal, together with small amounts of either dried skim milk or sardine fish meal, produced very good growth in chicks at this Station during the past year. The results were comparable to those secured with a more expensive supplement of animal protein alone in the Wisconsin No. 2 ration.

Laying hens and pullets gave quite satisfactory yields of eggs with soybean oilmeal as the only protein supplement. Egg production was slightly higher, and hatchability during March and April considerably better, when dried milk and meat scraps were used along with the soybean oilmeal.

Because soybean oilmeal is low in minerals, from 1½ to 2% extra minerals were used in the No. 2 ration whenever soybean oilmeal made up a high proportion of the protein supplement. Three parts bonemeal and one part ground limestone were used in the mineral combination.

This investigation is carried on by J. B. Christiansen (Allied Mills, Inc. Industrial Fellow), J. G. Halpin and C. E. Holmes (Poultry Husbandry).

Soybean Oilmeal for Chicks—Several experiments were conducted to learn what animal protein feeds, and how much of them, are best to use along with soybean oilmeal as substitutes for the 8% meat scraps and 8% dried milk in this Wisconsin No. 2 ration:

Ground yellow corn.....	45 lbs.
Wheat middlings.....	15 lbs.
Wheat bran.....	15 lbs.
Alfalfa leaf meal.....	5 lbs.
Meat scraps.....	8 lbs.
Dried milk.....	8 lbs.
Limestone grit.....	1.5 lbs.
Granite grit.....	1.5 lbs.
Cod liver oil.....	0.5 lb.
Iodized salt.....	0.5 lb.

The trials showed that 13% soybean oilmeal and 3% dried milk produced just about as good growth as the regular dried milk and meat scrap supplement. There was no advantage in using a more expensive combination of more than 3% dried milk and less soybean oilmeal.

Another supplement mixture that gave good results was 12% soybean oilmeal, 2% dried milk, and 2% meat scraps. This brought about faster growth than 16% soybean oilmeal alone as the protein supplement.

Fish meal also appears to be a good source of protein to use along with soybean oilmeal. Sardine meal at 3% produced better growth during the first 8 weeks than the same level of dried milk or meat scraps, when used along with 13% soybean oilmeal, and just as good growth as the standard 8% dried milk and 8% meat scraps; but for some reason not yet understood, in one trial the chicks getting sardine meal and soybean oilmeal did not gain as fast between the 12th and 20th weeks as did those getting other protein feeds.

Besides searching for better and cheaper combinations of protein supplements for use in practical chick rations, the investigators used certain synthetic rations in an attempt to learn why soybean oilmeal alone usually does not give quite as good results as animal protein feeds. Altho the data are not entirely con-

sistent, it appears probable that soybean oilmeal is deficient in flavin, and that when this deficiency is remedied, further improvement is brought about by additions of amino acids such as lysine, and possibly cystine and arginine. No doubt it is because they supply these factors that small amounts of animal protein improve soybean oilmeal rations.

That the shortcomings of soybean oilmeal are not caused by some toxic ingredient was shown by one trial in which every chick lived and



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Chicago, Ill.

grew well when fed a ration containing as much as 45% soybean oilmeal.

Soybean Oilmeal for Laying Hens—A 365-day record of egg production in pens of pullets getting various protein supplements showed comparatively little difference between the effects of expeller soybean oilmeal alone, equal parts of meat scraps and dried milk, and various combinations of these three feeds.

The best egg production of nearly 58% daily was secured with 8% meat scraps and 8% dried milk, and almost identically the same production with 2% meat scraps, 2% dried milk, and 12% solvent process soybean oilmeal. Expeller meal as the only protein feed brought about 52% production.

Records showed that although soybean oilmeal as the only protein supplement on the average resulted in fairly good hatchability over the entire period, the hatchability was not especially good during the months of March and April when the largest volume of eggs is incubated. Using 2% meat scraps and 2% dried milk along with a reduced amount of soybean oilmeal improved hatchability, and helped more with expeller meal than with samples made by the solvent and hydraulic processes.

Another trial, carried on with pullets and with hens in the second year of production, in general gave very similar results. Some of these lots of birds had received no other protein supplement than soybean oilmeal since they were day-old chicks. The fact that they were able to mature and to produce good yields of eggs for two years is evidence that soybean oilmeal has no very serious deficiency as far as egg production is concerned.—Bull. 440, Wis. Exp. Sta.

Coccidiosis in Chickens

Chickens between three and twelve weeks of age seem most susceptible to the cecal type of coccidiosis (*Eimeria tenella*), altho older and younger birds also become infected. The cecal type, which is usually the acute form, frequently causes heavy death losses in a flock.

Coccidiosis in poultry is spread both directly in polluted feed or water and indirectly by more remote mechanical means.

Direct spread.—The pollution of feed and water with the droppings of infested birds is the most common and direct means by which this disease is spread. A fact often overlooked is that some birds, altho apparently recovered from an attack of cecal coccidiosis may, for as long as six months, continue to pass viable coccidia. There is also evidence that older birds may harbor and spread other species indefinitely even tho they are not exposed to reinfestation. That coccidia may be transmitted within the egg is only remotely possible, for it has been shown that oöcysts placed on the shells of chicken eggs do not survive the incubation period of the eggs.

Indirect spread.—Mechanical transmission of coccidiosis by various animals, rodents, birds, as well as the shoes and clothing of man, are factors in the indirect spread of the disease. Particles of dust may bear coccidia from one place to another by wind or air cur-

rents. Surface drainage and streams likewise may carry coccidia. Poultry crates and other contaminated equipment carried from farm to farm may also serve to spread coccidiosis. In addition to flies and other insects, other of the smaller forms of animal life may serve as mechanical spreaders by transporting coccidia in or on their bodies and leaving them where they may be ingested by susceptible fowls.

Symptoms.—Cecal coccidiosis sometimes develops very rapidly in a flock and causes heavy losses without producing the usual symptoms of the disease. In fact the onslaught may be so sudden as to suggest chemical or food poisoning. Chicks so affected show marked weakness, paleness, and rough feathers, and tend to seek warm places. They are unsteady in movement, have blood in their droppings, blood-soiled vents, and often sit quietly with eyes closed and wings drooped. Birds that have bloody droppings and blood-soiled vents many appear pale as the result of severe hemorrhage into the ceca.

As a rule, intestinal coccidiosis occurs in birds somewhat older than those which are susceptible to the cecal type. Pullets in laying houses may be affected, as shown in the engraving herewith. The chronic intestinal form develops and spreads more slowly within the flock or unit than the cecal type, but as in the cecal form, the severity of the disease is determined largely by the number of coccidia actually swallowed by the susceptible birds. Many birds may survive but remain unthrifty and unprofitable.

Lesions.—The intestinal type of coccidiosis is characterized by chronic inflammation and thickening of the intestinal wall, together with hemorrhages and yellowish-white necrotic areas. The ceca are seldom seriously involved. In some infested fowls hemorrhage may not be evident at autopsy; there may be merely a thickening of the intestinal walls and an excess of mucus, as shown in the engraving herewith. So-called casts, or false membranes, resulting from inflammatory and exudative changes, may line a portion of the gut. A severe hemorrhagic form of coccidiosis of the intestines may result where crowding of stock and insanitary measures bring about heavy exposure to the disease.

Milk-mash treatment has value.—In outbreaks of cecal and acute intestinal coccidiosis the milk-mash treatment has been widely used with considerable success. It is not, of course, a specific remedy for coccidiosis. Its effectiveness in combating the disease seems to lie in the high nutritive value of the milk mash, which tends to support the strength and vitality of the bird during the period of greatest injury from coccidiosis.

Milk mash is prepared by adding dried skim milk to the regular mash at the rate of 40 pounds of dried skim milk to 60 pounds of mash. This milk mash is then fed to the flock or brood over a period of five to ten days, depending on the extent of the disease and the response observed in the infected birds. No other feed is provided during this period, tho a liberal supply of water should be avail-

able. The litter should be changed at least once a day, or oftener if it becomes damp. Additional warmth may be desirable for affected broods during cool or damp weather.

If the disease persists, the milk-mash treatment may be repeated after feeding the regular mash for a few days.

The milk treatment does not seem to be of value in the control of chronic coccidiosis. Hence strict sanitary measures, including frequent culling, must be relied upon in flocks affected with the chronic type. If these measures are not successful, it may be necessary to dispose of the entire flock.

Cod-liver oil helpful.—Since coccidiosis causes injury to the intestine, normal digestion and assimilation of food is interfered with. Nutritional diseases, such as rickets (avitaminosis D) may therefore develop during or following an outbreak. In such cases cod-liver oil often becomes a desirable addition to the ration.—Circular 485, University of Illinois Agri. Experiment Station.

Grading of hard red winter wheat at representative markets from July 1 to 15 made 11% No. 1, 34% No. 2, 35% No. 3, 16% No. 4, 3% No. 5 and 1% sample.

Hay Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1937, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Boston	253	506	.....	.....
Chicago	506	913	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	11	55	.....	.....
Kansas City	3,696	4,956	264	540
Minneapolis	84	71	36
Peoria	10	40	130
St. Louis	72	120	108	168

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LAMAR, COLO.



Section of Intestine of Pullet, Showing Lesions of Chronic Coccidiosis



Pullet Affected With Coccidiosis

Patents Granted

[Since last published in the Journal]

2,123,189. Conveyor. Richard S. Jacobsen, Wheaton, Ill. A conveyor apparatus comprising an oscillating trough mounted on supports comprising in effect crank arms so constructed that the trough supporting end of each of the arms move thru more than one-half of the upper rear quarter of a circle, between right angle lines intersecting the axis of the arms, one line parallel with the trough and the other line at right angles to it, and thus has an arcuate path practically equally divided by a radial line midway between said other lines.

2,119,997. Grain Separating Cylinder. Howard H. Moyer, Lockport, assignor to Richmond Mfg. Co., Lockport, N. Y. As a means for increasing the separating capacity of grain separating cylinders, in combination with a separating drum having pockets in its inner periphery, an inclined plate arranged to receive cascaded material and deliver the same to unfilled pockets of the drum which are moving toward the load, and an underlying shield spaced from the drum extending substantially longitudinally of the plate near the delivery side of the same, to prevent bouncing of the load when it is cascaded onto the drum.

2,120,641. Corn Sheller. Arthur B. Dieterich, East Moline, assignor to Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. A cob stacker for a corn sheller having a suction fan and an intake therefor, said stacker comprising a casing, a fan disposed in said casing, means serving as an exhaust duct leading from said casing, there being an opening in said exhaust duct, a cob feeder disposed adjacent said opening and carried by duct for delivering cobs into the path of the air blast from fan, reciprocating cob conveying means for conveying cobs toward feeder, and means adjacent the intake of suction fan for delivering cobs from conveying means to cob feeder.

2,122,658. Hammer Mill. Ward H. Preston, Shortsville, assignor to Papec Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y. In a grinding machine, a housing having a grinding chamber, grinding

means within said chamber including a rotary element, an operating shaft for the rotary element extending from the housing at one side thereof, a fan on said shaft including a casing spaced from the housing, a receiving chamber for the ground material disposed beneath said grinding chamber and having an outlet disposed substantially midway between its ends, a conduit extending upwardly from the receiving chamber between the casing and the housing and discharging to said casing thru the inner wall thereof, and means within the receiving chamber for discharging the ground material therefrom into said conduit.

2,118,334. Drying Beans. Clare E. Wilson, Sparta, Mich. A machine for treating beans comprising a tower, a plurality of spaced bean passageways having foraminated sides leading downwardly through the tower, a plurality of air passageways parallel to the bean passages and between them, means for receiving beans or the like and feeding them into the several passageways, valve means located at each of the lower ends of the passageways, each of said valve means consisting of a roller member horizontally positioned and extending with its outer surface so as to normally close the respective passageway, means for rotating the roller, said roller having a channel-shaped recess of predetermined size cut therein, said recess occupying only a minor portion of the surface of the cylindrical roller.

2,119,790. Manufacture of Dried Feed. Wallace L. McGehee and Harold W. Luhnaw, Kansas City, Mo. A vertically disposed dehydrating chamber; a stationary distributor, provided with vertical openings arranged in a circle, axially arranged within said dehydrating chamber; ribs on the distributor extending into the openings for directing the air into spiral paths as it passes thru the openings; a duct within the chamber and disposed to discharge green feed downwardly upon distributor; a partition circumscribing the duct and setting off an annular space of appreciable length within the dehydrating chamber for the reception of feed after its engagement with the distributor; and a furnace for directing currents of hot air upwardly thru the openings in the distributor and thereafter spirally upwardly.

2,122,511. Dust Collector. Hudson H. Bubar, New York, N. Y. A housing having a dust receiving chamber and a plurality of deflector units, said deflector units being spaced from the top of said housing to provide an inlet chamber communicating with an inlet in the top of housing and said deflector units being spaced from dust receiving chamber to provide an outlet chamber communicating with an outlet in the side of housing, deflector units being arranged in series and each comprising a spaced series of deflector elements arranged in V-shape and collector funnel means at the apex of each deflector unit, the last collector funnel means extending thru outlet chamber and into dust receiving chamber, dust receiving chamber having a vent communicating with outlet chamber to permit gas entering thru funnel means to return to outlet chamber.

2,118,309. Barley Pearler. John E. Johnson, Atwater, Minn. The polisher or pearler consists of a housing including spaced apart front and rear walls and top and side walls interconnecting said front and rear walls, an opening in the front wall, a screening structure within said housing and including a removable cover-plate for front wall, a cylindrical screen and means mounting screen solely upon the cover plate, the screening structure being adapted to be inserted into said housing thru the opening in front wall and the opening being closed by cover plate, a shaft rotatably mounted within cylindrical screen, shaft being independent of and out of the path of movement of cover plate, brushes fixed upon the shaft for rotation therewith and within the screen, brushes terminating adjacent to screen, an inlet to the interior of the screen adjacent to shaft, an outlet thru the screen at a lower portion thereof, and manually adjustable means covering outlet.

Macomb, Ill.—“The harvest season which forced us to halt activities is now closing, and we are prepared to complete a national organization which will give the people of the United States the true sentiment of the dirt farmers regarding attempts of the government to force crop control methods on us through Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and the A.A.A.—Tilden J. Burg, of Corn Belt Liberty League.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: “Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the —R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher.” On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½ x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

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Each ticket has spaces for following record: “Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer.” Order Form 19GT Duplicating. Price \$1.20 plus postage.

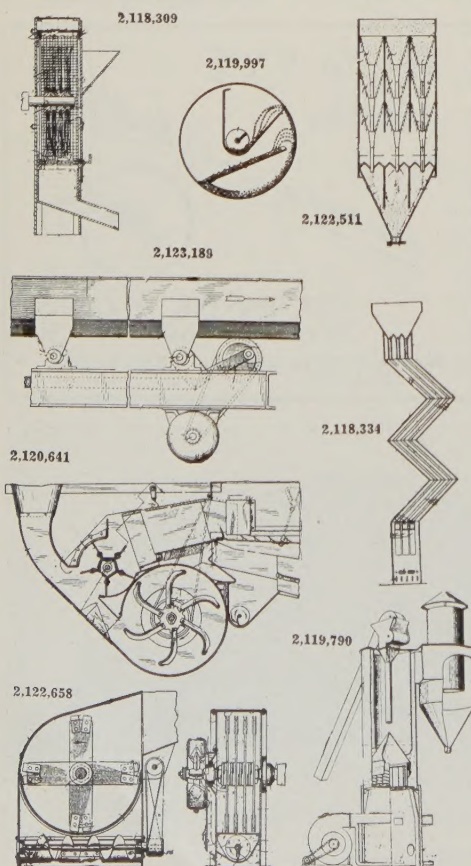
Triplimating is the same form as 19GT described above with 125 sheets strong white tissue for buyer, bound in between the original tickets for hauler and the duplicate for headquarters so as to make three copies with one writing. Five sheets dual faced carbon, 375 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65 plus postage.

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Chicago, Ill.



Books Received

DOMINION GRAIN RESEARCH LABORATORY annual report for 1937 is a valuable compilation of data on western Canadian crops arranged in readily accessible form. During the year the laboratory furnished the Board of Grain Commissioners with seventy-six reports, among which were eight scientific and fourteen technical papers released for publication. As an indication of the volume of work carried out by the milling, baking and analytical departments of the laboratory, 1,121 samples have been milled, 4,878 loaves baked, 123 Brabender farinograms made, and approximately 41,000 protein, 1,100 ash and 2,200 oven moisture determinations completed. Paper, 95 pages; Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, Man.

THE SOYBEAN INDUSTRY is an up-to-date volume with chapters on Edible Whole Soybean; Pressure Oil Milling; Oil Milling (machinery and procedures); Press Oil; Press Meal; Solvent Extraction; Safety in Solvent Extraction; Efficiency of Solvents and their Effects on Oil; Experimental Extraction of Phosphatides; Commercial Extraction of Phosphatides; Soybean Oil; Refining of Soybean Oil; Blown, Sulfonated and Hydrogenated Oil; Technical Uses of Soybean Oil; Phosphatides (Lecithins) and their Uses; Soybean Protein; Industrial Protein; Plastics; Adhesive and Sizing Materials, Solvent Extraction Meal. The author, Dr. A. A. Horvath, chemist, has literally grown up with the soybean industries and has had years of field, laboratory and manufacturing experience in China, Manchuria and the United States. He writes not from theory, but from actual practice as an observer, research worker and practical technologist. The work is invaluable to technical workers as well as dealers and executives in the soybean industry. Cloth, 221 pages, indexed. The Chemical Publishing Co., 148 Lafayette St., New York; price, \$4.

STANDARD PRACTICE FOR FUMIGATIONS with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas is a manual brimful of dependable data on the use of this gas generated from Du Pont Cyanegg. Of its superior toxicity and general advantages nothing need be said of hydrocyanic acid gas, which has been in use for 50 years. The modern way employs Cyanegg, a sodium cyanide molded into convenient egg-shaped pieces weighing about one ounce each, and the new cyanide generator for safer and more efficient generation of HCN gas. The established crock and barrel methods are described. A schedule of dosages for control of various insects and other pests is contained in the book. Sections devoted to the various types of buildings give complete data on the habits of the infesting insects and rodents. A compilation of authoritative references citing the effect of the gas on foods, fabrics and other commodities is in-

cluded along with a complete descriptive list of the pests which attack them. This complete manual of 44 pages, 8x10 ins., illustrated, will be sent gratis to readers of the Grain & Feed Journals on application to R. & H. Fumigation Service Section, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

Help Save Your Elevator

You can help to prevent the burning of your grain elevator by enforcing the following safety rules:

Keep the house and premises as clean as possible.

Ask the customers not to smoke inside the building.

Pay particular attention to the lubrication of bearings.

Carefully inspect the property each night before closing.

Maintain water barrels and buckets in readiness for action.

A Durable Steel Grain Bin

A steel corn crib or grain bin must be built to last a lifetime to warrant the investment. With this thought in mind the bin shown in the engraving herewith has been designed, using 22-gauge galvanized steel, with main supports of $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inch angle iron and braces of $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$ inch.

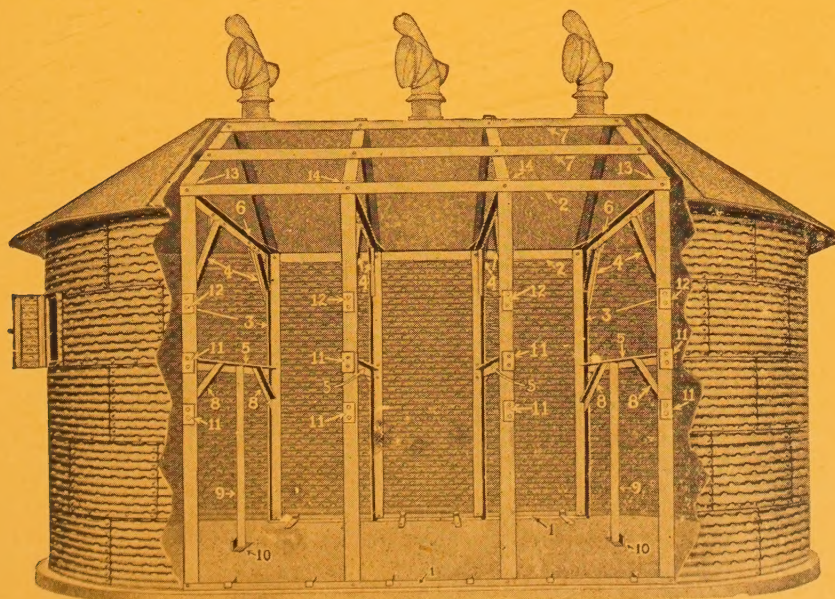
The bin is made in 26 sizes, the smallest 9 ft., 10 ins. wide, 21 ft., 6 ins. long, 10 ft., 2 ins. high, of 950 bus. ear corn capacity, and the largest 12 ft., 4 ins. wide, 68 ft. long, and 16 ft. high, with a capacity of 6,540 bus.

The cribs are completely fabricated in the shop, completely knocked down for shipment, and bolted together on the site with galvanized bolts, no tools being necessary, other than screw driver and wrench. Being knocked down, a low freight classification is granted at No. 4 rate.

The steel crib eliminates fire insurance costs and prevents loss by mice and rats. No yearly repairs are necessary.

The cribs can be filled by elevators or by scooping, thru side wall or roof filling doors, and are emptied by scooping or an elevator. The bins are set on a concrete base or wooden platform. Any desired additional information will be supplied on application to the manufacturers, the Midwest Steel Products Co.

Lagrange, Ind.—The Lagrange County Corn School has been incorporated as a non-profit organization with Harry E. Foltz as president. Corn school week will be held the second week in October.



Interior Supports and Bracing of Bin with Galvanized Steel Walls

New Growth Factor for Chicks

E. L. R. Stokstad and P. D. V. Manning, working in the research laboratory of the Western Condensing Co. at Petaluma, Cal., found that a diet containing 59.5 per cent polished rice, 24 per cent water washed fish meal, 5 per cent rice bran filtrate, 5 per cent whey adsorbate, 200 micrograms thiamin per 100 grams of diet, 3 per cent salt mixture, 3 per cent soybean oil and 0.5 per cent high potency sardine oil did not support growth.

The rice bran filtrate furnished adequate amounts of filtrate factor and the whey adsorbate adequate amounts of riboflavin as determined by separate assays. The soybean oil furnished ample vitamin K and the sardine oil adequate amounts of vitamins A and D.

Growth was restored when dried brewers' yeast or extracts made from it were added. Representative weights, at 6 weeks, of chicks not receiving the yeast supplement were 156 grams and of those receiving it 451 grams.

This growth factor has been found in dried brewers' yeast, yeast grown in a whey medium, wheat bran, middlings and alfalfa meal. The factor is insoluble in ether, acetone, isopropanol, and slightly soluble in methanol. It can readily be extracted by 50 per cent methanol. The factor can be adsorbed on fullers earth and on activated charcoal. A 1:1:4 solution of pyridine, methanol and water will elute the factor from fullers earth. Refluxing for thirty minutes at pH 11.0 and at pH 1.7 did not destroy the factor present in a yeast extract. Autoclaving for five hours at 120° C. destroyed the factor present in alfalfa meal but not in dried yeast.

Growers of hops have just voted on a referendum called by the AAA to control marketing, financed by an assessment of not to exceed 2/5 cent per pound on buyers. Horrors! Another trust and promoted by the AAA. A jumping monopoly.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraphic Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

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Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, $6\frac{1}{4} \times 9$ inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches. 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

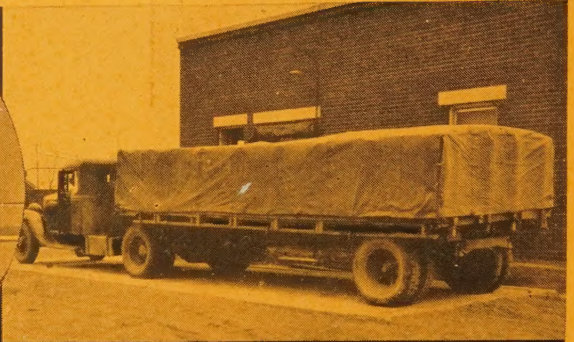
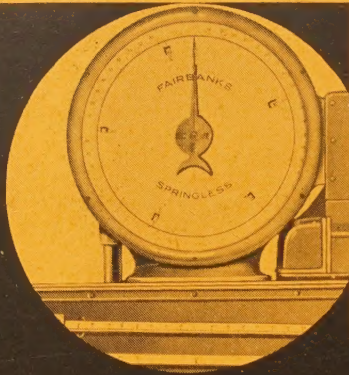
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Fairbanks Motor Truck Scale weighing 478-bushel load of corn at Blencoe Farmers Elevator

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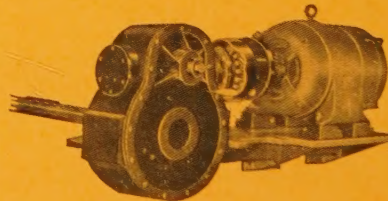
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Full Timken Roller Bearing equipped. It completely solves the transmission problems of Grain Elevator owners. Automatically locks drive at stop position. Cup belt cannot back up and cause boot choke-up. Eliminates all belts, chains, sprockets and countershafts. Gives you all available power, starts heaviest loads, no vibration or noise.

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